

Second Edition

GRAMMARWORK 3

ENGLISH EXERCISES IN CONTEXT

Pamela Peterson Breyer

This grammar workbook is for intermediate adult students of English. Instead of abstract theory and examples, you'll find practice, practice, practice — all neatly organized into real-life themes that make it easier to learn and remember the grammar concepts presented. You'll even find the answers in the back of the book!

The GrammarWork series also includes:

- **GrammarWork 1 (Beginning Level)**
- **GrammarWork 2 (High-Beginning Level)**
- **GrammarWork 4 (High-Intermediate Level)**

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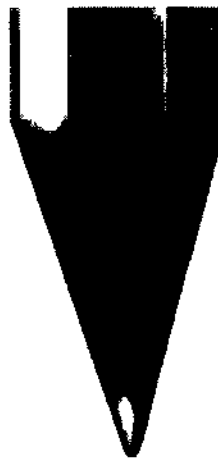
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Pamela Peterson Breyer





English Exercises in Context

P A M E L A P E T E R S O N B R E Y E R

PRENTICE HALL REGENTS

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Development Editor: Carol Callahan

Director of Production: Aliza Greenblatt
Editorial Production/Design Manager: Dominick Mosco

Manufacturing Manger: Ray Keating
Production Supervision/Electronic Page Composition: Noel Vreeland Carter
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To my students at the Braille Institute, Orange County Center

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INTRODUC

Recent studies have shown that students acquire and retain a new language more rapidly and more efficiently when the structure and vocabulary of the language are presented in context; that is, when elements of a lesson, such as grammar and new lexicon, are tied together in some real and meaningful setting. Exercises that present material in such a situational context are referred to as contextualized exercises.

GrammarWork is a series of four contextualized exercise books for students of written English. These books may be used as major texts or as supplementary material, depending on whether a course is nonintensive or intensive. Each exercise in each book presents, as a unit, vocabulary relating to a particular context and structures that are appropriate to that context.

Book One is intended for the beginner: the student enrolled in a first-level English course who has had some exposure to the language. Book Two continues with beginners' material, proceeding from first-level to second-level work. Book Three is designed for the intermediate student, and Book Four contains material appropriate to high-intermediate levels.

The books are organized into grammatical units (i.e., the Verb To Be, the Present Continuous, the Simple Present). Each unit contains a variety of exercises with practice in small increments. Most units include more than one exercise on key grammar points, in order to give students sufficient and varied practice. Also included in each unit are review exercises and periodic tense contrast exercises, usually located at the end of the unit.

The pages in each book are, for the most part, divided into three sections:

- a. an examination of the structure to be presented (**Grammar**);
- b. exercises that enable the student to manipulate that new structure in a contextual setting (**Practice**); and
- c. a culminating exercise activity in which the student uses the material in the exercise by applying it to some personal, real-life situation (**Make It Work**).

The **Grammar** section shows the student how to use the structure to be practiced, with diagrams and arrows that should be self-explanatory. Notes of explanation are supplied only when the grammar rule cannot be illustrated clearly.

The **Practice** section consists of a contextualized exercise, usually a page in length and always self-contained; if a context is three pages instead of one, it will be self-contained within those three pages. Thus the teacher can select any exercise or group of exercises he or she considers appropriate for a particular class, lesson, or given time. The teacher can choose to utilize all the exercises in the order presented. The exercises have been arranged in ascending order of difficulty, with structures generally considered to be the easiest for most students presented first.

The exercises are self-contained in that they have been designed for written practice without necessarily being preceded by an introductory teacher's presentation. Since grammatical diagrams have been included and the new vocabulary is usually illustrated or defined, students can work independently, either at home or in class—in pairs or as a group. When students work together in pairs or in groups in the classroom, they should be encouraged to help each other; the teacher, too, can assist by circulating from pair to pair or group to group, guiding and correcting.

The **Make It Work** section enables students to apply what they have been practicing to freer, and sometimes more natural, situations. The activity usually contains a picture cue, a fill-in dialogue, or questions to answer. The purpose of the **Make It Work** section is to provide the student with as real-life a setting as possible.

The perforated answer key can be used by either the student or the teacher. The teacher may choose to withhold the answers on some occasions; on other occasions, the students may use the answer key for self-correction.

THE HOMES ARE 2,000 SQUARE FEET.

Noun Plurals

Verb To Be, Simple Present

-s/-es	-ies	-ves	irregular form
bath → bath <input type="checkbox"/>	study → stud <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ies	shelf → shel <input type="checkbox"/>	foot → feet
room → room <input type="checkbox"/>		knife → kni <input type="checkbox"/>	
box → box <input type="checkbox"/>			
patio → patio <input type="checkbox"/>			

spelling exception: roof → roofs

ICE

Planks with the correct plural form.

Windy Bush is an elegant development of fine homes. All homes in the development are 2,000 square _____ with two _____ and four _____. All houses have plaster _____, wooden _____, two-car _____, and two _____. Some models have extra _____ or _____ . These beautiful homes have built-in _____, deluxe _____, built-in _____ on three windows, built-in _____ in all kitchens, and wooden _____ throughout each house.

(1. foot) (2. bath) (3. bedroom) (4. wall) (5. roof) (6. patio) (7. garage) (8. fireplace) (9. den) (10. study) (11. bookshelf) (12. oven) (13. window box) (14. radio) (15. floor)

WORK

your apartment or house.

Unit: square foot = .09 meter squared

Vocabulary: plaster = a mixture used on walls to give a smooth surface
built-in = a part of something that cannot be separated from it
wooden = made of wood

E DANGER

Noun Plurals

Verb To Be

Fish

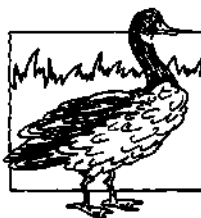


a shark



a goldfish

Birds



a goose



a pigeon

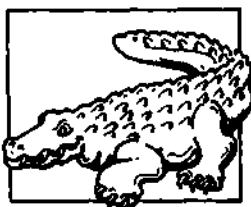


a parrot

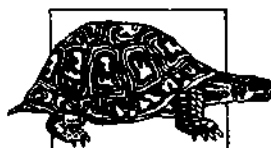
Reptiles



a snake



an alligator



a turtle

Rodents



a mouse



a rat

Insects



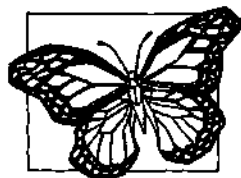
a scorpion



an ant



a wasp



a butterfly

SHARKS ARE DANGEROUS.

☐ are dangerous.

☐ aren't dangerous.

irregular plurals

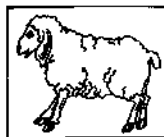
mouse → mice

goose → geese



deer → deer

Singular and plural forms are the same.



sheep → sheep



fish → fish

Note: You can make a general statement about a whole class of things using plural statements.

Then tell which of the following things are or aren't plural statements.

1. shark are
2. goldfish are
3. rattlesnake are
4. deer are
5. goose are
6. rat are
7. alligator are
8. wasp are
9. butterfly are
10. sheep are
11. scorpion are
12. mouse are

kind of.

are

the kind of reptile you're afraid of.

snake

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Verb To Be, Simple Present

Check the items that best describe you.

I like to eat

vegetables

☒ tomatoes

☐ corn

☐ carrots

☐ potatoes

☐ spinach

☐ broccoli

fruits

☐ cherries

☐ peaches

☐ bananas

☐ apples

☐ strawberries

☐ oranges

~~snack~~ foods

☐ pretzels

☐ potato chips

☐ cheese

☐ candy

☐ crackers

☐ cookies

I like to drink

beverages

☐ wine

☐ beer

☐ milk

☒ coffee

☐ soft drinks

☐ tea

I like to wear

☐ tennis shoes

☒ boots

☐ high heels

☐ suits

☐ dresses

☒ sunglasses

☐ scarves

☐ ties

☐ jewelry

☐ baggy pants

☐ T-shirts

☐ shorts

I'm allergic to

☐ eggs

☐ milk

☐ cigarette smoke

☐ cats

☐ grass

☐ dust

I'm afraid of

☐ dogs

☐ sharks

☐ snakes

☐ mice

☐ rats

☐ lightning

allergic = sensitive to certain things you eat or breathe



corn



spinach



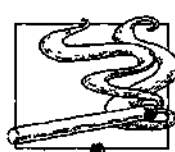
broccoli



lightning



dust



smoke

I'm afraid of

I'm afraid of

Note: Uncountable nouns have no plural.

broccoli

beer

jewelry

dust

candy

coffee

grass

cheese

milk

lightning

corn

tea

smoke

spinach

wine

Use the items you checked on

1. Name three vegetables you like.

2. Name two vegetables you don't like.

3. Name two fruits you like.

4. Name three snack foods you like.

5. Name three foods you don't like.

6. Name two beverages you like.

7. Name three items of clothing you often wear.

8. Name two items of clothing you don't like to wear.

9. Name something you're allergic to.

10. Name three things you're afraid of.

THE ROSE BUSHES ARE ON SPECIAL.

Nouns in Adjective Position

roses



bushes



rose

bushes



Note: Do not add s or es to nouns used in adjective position.

AC

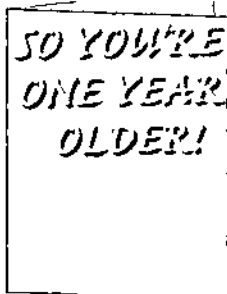
tive :

1. Which shoes are on sale today? (tennis) _____
2. Which frames are on sale? (picture) _____
3. Which bushes are reduced? (rose) _____
4. Which tools are on special? (garden) _____
5. Which towels are on sale? (beach) _____
6. Which brushes are on special? (paint) _____
7. Which bowls are reduced? (salad) _____
8. Which tables are on sale? (coffee) _____
9. Which curtains are on special? (shower) _____
10. Which gloves are reduced? (rubber) _____
11. Which glasses are on special? (wine) _____
12. Which clocks are reduced? (wall) _____

ok.

Tl

question.



What kind of cards are these?

birthd

rdS.

Articles A and An for Classifying Statements

Verb To Be

☐ butterfly is ☐ insect.

☐ alligator is ☐ reptile.

Note: You can make a general statement about a whole class of things using *a* or *an* before the singular form of countable nouns.
(See page 3 for irregular plurals.)

1. Pigeons are birds.
2. Sharks are fish.
3. Snakes are reptiles.
4. Butterflies are insects.
5. Geese are birds.
6. Alligators are reptiles.
7. Wasps are insects.
8. Parrots are birds.
9. Mice are rodents.
10. Flies are insects.
11. Turtles are reptiles.
12. Cockroaches are insects.
13. Rats are rodents.
14. Ants are insects.
15. Goldfish are fish.

a pigeon is

_____ is a beautiful bird.

_____ is a beautiful insect.

_____ is a beautiful fish.



No Article vs. *The* with Place Names **Verb To Be**

place names without <i>the</i>		place names with <i>the</i>
continents	Europe Asia	
countries	Japan Vietnam	the United States the Dominican Republic the Netherlands the Philippines
cities	Rome Hong Kong	
states	Texas Indiana	
bodies of water rivers oceans lakes	Lake Michigan	the Nile the Atlantic Ocean the Mediterranean Sea
islands	Hawaii	the Virgin Islands
beaches	Waikiki Beach	
streets	South Street Fifth Avenue	
colleges and universities	Harvard	the University of Illinois

Note: Use *the* if a proper noun is plural.

the Philippines the United States the West Indies

Use *the* with proper nouns that contain *of*-phrases.

the University of Pennsylvania the Republic of China

☐ Philippines are in ☐ Pacific Ocean.

1. _____ Washington, D.C. is the capital of _____ United States.
2. _____ Philippines are in 4 Pacific Ocean.
3. _____ Nile is a river in _____ Africa.
4. _____ Copacabana is a beach in _____ Brazil.
5. _____ University of Southern California is in _____
Los Angeles.
6. _____ Santo Domingo is a city in _____ Dominican Republic.
7. _____ Hawaii is an island in _____ Pacific Ocean.
8. _____ Columbia University is on _____ 116th Street in
_____ New York City.
9. _____ Rodeo Drive is in _____ Beverly Hills.
10. _____ Netherlands is in _____ Europe.
11. _____ Republic of China, also called _____ China, is in
_____ Asia.
12. _____ Mississippi is a river in _____ United States.
13. _____ Puerto Rico is an island in _____ West Indies in
_____ Caribbean Sea.
14. _____ Wall Street is a famous street in _____ New York City.
15. _____ Lake Erie is in _____ Canada and _____
United States.

Name a large city in your country.

Manila

Name a university in your country.

University of the Philippines

Name a lake or river in your country.

Agno

Articles A vs. The Imperatives

Go to ☐ supermarket and get ☐ loaf of bread.

Shut ☐ curtains. ☐ sun is too bright.

Note: Use the when you refer to only one of something.

the sun the moon

Use the for objects at home or in the community when people know which one you are talking about.

the supermarket the refrigerator

Use a for unspecified objects. a loaf of bread a cookie

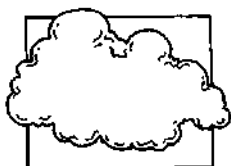
Do not use a with plural nouns or uncountable nouns.

dust lightning rain weather

or the.

1. Go into _____ kitchen and get me _____ cookie.
2. Please bring me _____ sweater. It's in _____ closet upstairs.
3. Shut _____ curtains. _____ sun is too bright.
4. Go to _____ drugstore and get me _____ bottle of aspirin.
5. Open _____ can of dog food and then feed _____ dog.
6. Go to _____ refrigerator and get me _____ glass of milk.
7. Please answer _____ door. _____ doorbell is ringing.
8. Look at _____ moon. It's _____ beautiful evening.
9. Close _____ windows. _____ rain is coming into _____ house.
10. Please bring me _____ pen. It's on _____ counter.
11. Look at _____ clouds in _____ sky. It's going to rain.
12. _____ weather is very cold. Please get me _____ coat.
13. Please clean _____ dust off _____ dining room table.
14. Look at _____ lightning. Please don't go outside.

Word: cloud



moon



sky



Review: Articles, Countable and Uncountable Nouns

☐ United States is ☐ country.
☐ Broccoli is ☐ vegetable.

1. _____
2. _____
3. *c* _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. *cl* _____
11. _____
12. _____

\$30,000 A YEAR.

Affirmative Statements

Simple Present, Verb To Be

PROFILE OF CHRIS GOLDMAN

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sex
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male
<input type="checkbox"/> Female | 2. Age
<u>48</u> | 3. Height
<u>5'8"</u> | 4. Weight
<u>180 lbs.</u> |
| 5. Hair
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> blond
<input type="checkbox"/> red
<input type="checkbox"/> black
<input type="checkbox"/> brown | 6. Eyes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> blue
<input type="checkbox"/> green
<input type="checkbox"/> brown
<input type="checkbox"/> hazel | 7. Smoking
<input type="checkbox"/> smoker
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-smoker | |
| 8. Profession
<u>teacher</u> | 9. Salary
<input type="checkbox"/> over \$20,000 a yr.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> over \$30,000 a yr.
<input type="checkbox"/> over \$50,000 a yr.
<input type="checkbox"/> over \$100,000 a yr. | 10. Marital Status
<input type="checkbox"/> married
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> single
<input type="checkbox"/> divorced
<input type="checkbox"/> separated | |
| 11. Languages
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French
<input type="checkbox"/> Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/> Other | 12. Preferred Sports
<u>tennis</u>
<u>ping-pong</u>

_____ | 13. Hobbies
<u>reading</u>

_____ | |

over \$30,000 = more than \$30,000

under \$30,000 = less than \$30,000

non-smoker = a person who doesn't smoke

hazel = light greenish brown

Equivalents
1 foot = 30.5 centimeters
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 pound = .45 kilogram

Abbreviations: foot = ft. (")
inch = in. (")
pound = lb.

HE MAKES C R \$30,000 A

He 48. He 180 pounds. He

PRACT

Look at page 12. Then make one set of questions for each category. Use contractions whenever possible.

1. Sex: es
2. Age: _____
3. Height: _____
4. Weight: _____
5. Hair: _____
6. Eyes: _____
7. Smoking: _____
8. Profession: _____
9. Salary: _____
10. Marital Status: _____
11. Languages: _____
12. Preferred Sports: _____
13. Hobbies: _____

IT WORK

the driver's license at

Driver License Application

Date: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Sex: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Eyes: _____ Hair: _____

8 Height: _____ Weight: _____

WH Questions and Yes-No Questions

Simple Present, Verb To Be

How much do you weigh?

How tall are you?

Use the questions above to write one question for

1. Name: at na
2. Residence: _____
3. Birthplace: _____
4. Age: _____
5. Height: _____
6. Weight: _____
7. Color of Eyes: _____
8. Color of Hair: _____
9. Profession: _____
10. Place of Employment: _____
11. Marital Status: _____
12. Languages: _____
13. Sports: _____
14. Hobbies: _____

Using the questions above. Then write two sentences

Simple Form vs. Present Form

Simple Present

simple form

present form

She doesn't the telephone.Her maid the telephone.**PRACTICE**

Fill in the blanks with the simple form

... of the verb.

Marie Moreau is a very famous and very rich person.

1. (get) She doesn't _____ up early in the morning.
2. (get) She _____ up whenever she wants to.
3. (clean) She doesn't _____ her house.
4. (clean) Her cleaning woman _____ her house.
5. (fix) She doesn't _____ her own breakfast.
6. (fix) Her maid _____ breakfast for her.
7. (answer) When the doorbell rings, she doesn't _____ the door.
8. (answer) Her butler _____ the door.
9. (get) She doesn't _____ dressed by herself.
10. (help) Her maid _____ her get dressed.
11. (answer) If the telephone rings, she doesn't _____ it.
12. (answer) Her maid _____ the telephone.
13. (drive) She doesn't _____ her car.
14. (drive) Her chauffeur _____ her anywhere **she** wants to go.

WC

... the ... ces with a ne ... verb.

I _____ a cleaning woman.

I _____ my house myself.

butler = a man who works as a servant in another person's house

chauffeur = a person hired to drive someone's car

A BIG BAD WOLF JUMPED ON

BUSHES

Regular Verbs

Simple Past



SUDDENLY A BIG BAD WOLF

She decide ☐ to visit her grandmother.

Suddenly a big bad wolf jump ☐ out of the bushes.

Note: Add *d* or *ed* to form the past tense.

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with the correct past tense.

Little Red Riding Hood _____ with her parents in a little
(1. live)
house near the forest. One day Little Red Riding Hood _____
(2. decide)
to visit her grandmother. She _____ some cookies and
(3. bake)
_____ them in her basket. Then she _____
(4. pack) (5. walk)
through the forest to her grandmother's house.

Suddenly a big bad wolf _____ out of the bushes. The wolf
(6. jump)
_____ her. He _____ her, "Little girl, where are
(7. follow) (8. ask)
you going?"

"I'm going to visit my sick grandmother," she _____, "and I'm
(9. answer)
taking her some cookies." The wolf was happy. He _____
(10. like)
cookies and little girls.

Finally, Little Red Riding Hood _____ at her grandmother's
(11. arrive)
house. She _____ that the door was open. She
(12. notice)
_____ the house. Her grandmother wasn't there. The wolf was
(13. enter)
there. When she _____ at the wolf, Little Red Riding Hood took
(14. look)
a gun out of her basket and _____ him.
(15. kill)

THE WOLF.

Past Form vs. Simple Form

Simple Past

past form

She to her grandmother's house.

simple form simple form

She didn't to the wolf.



1. (live) Little Red Riding Hood _____ near the forest.
2. (live) She didn't _____ in a big house.
3. (visit) One day she decided to _____ her grandmother.
4. (live) Her grandmother didn't _____ far away.
5. (walk) She _____ to her grandmother's house.
6. (jump) Suddenly a wolf _____ out of the bushes.
7. (follow) He _____ Little Red Riding Hood.
8. (stop) Little Red Riding Hood didn't _____.
9. (talk) She didn't want to _____ to the wolf.
10. (ask) The wolf _____ her some questions.
11. (want) She didn't _____ to answer his questions.
12. (like) She didn't _____ the wolf.
13. (like) But the wolf _____ her.
14. (walk) When Little Red Riding Hood arrived at her grandmother's house, she _____ into the bedroom.
15. (see) She didn't expect to _____ the wolf.
16. (expect) She _____ to see her grandmother.
17. (reach) She _____ into her basket.
18. (pull) She _____ out a gun.
19. (kill) The wolf didn't _____ her.
20. (kill) She _____ the wolf.

I HEARD A FUNNY JOKE YESTERDAY

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

When did you last hear a funny joke? I a funny joke yesterday.
two days ago.

bring → brought

drive → drove

have → had

send → sent

buy → bought

find → found

hear → heard

take → took

catch → caught

give → gave

make → made

write → wrote

do → did

go → went

read → read

ACTIC

Answer the questions.

1. When did you last read the newspaper?

2. When did you last give a party?

3. When did you last make an appointment?

4. When did you last have a haircut?

5. When did you last drive a car?

6. When did you last write a letter?

7. When did you last take a taxi?

8. When did you last buy a book?

9. When did you last catch a cold?

10. When did you last bring someone flowers?

11. When did you last do the dishes?

12. When did you last find a penny on the sidewalk?

13. When did you last send a telegram?

14. When did you last go to a wedding?

HIGH SCHOOL FOR FOUR YEARS.

Affirmative Statements

Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

EMPLO

Name Linda Lee

Address 49 Laguna Street
Laguna Beach, California

Telephone Number (555) 984-6621

Huntington Elementary School	—	1960 - 1968	1st - 8th	—
Newport High School	—	1969 - 1973	9th - 12th	diploma
The University of California	English	1974 - 1978	—	bachelor's degree

degree = an award for achievement in a college or university
major subject = the chief course of study a person takes when
completing a degree (such as history or English)

grade = a particular year of a school course (second grade,
tenth grade)

1969-1973 = from 1969 to 1973

Note: In the United States, students attend elementary school and junior high school for eight years. Then they attend high school for four years. When they graduate, they receive a diploma. Some students go to a college or a university. If they go to college (usually for four years) and graduate, they receive a bachelor's degree.

SHE

When did she attend high school? She high school from 1969 to 1973.
What high school did she go to? She to Newport High School.

lication on page 2. Then answer the questions in complete

1. What elementary school did Linda Lee go to?

2. When did she attend Huntington Elementary School?

3. How long did she attend Huntington Elementary School?

4. What was the last grade she completed?

5. How long did she attend high school?

6. What high school did she go to?

7. When did she attend Newport High School?

8. What was the last grade she completed?

9. What degree did she receive?

10. What high school did she graduate from?

11. What college did she go to?

12. What was her major subject?

13. When did she attend the University of California?

14. What degree did she receive?

URE.

Affirmative Statements

Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

What was his position at Ames Department Store? He a sales clerk.

What did he do at Ames Department Store? He furniture.

Note: irregular past tense verbs:

teach → taught

leave → left

get → got

sell → sold

OR EM.

Name Harry Smith

Address 4224 Maple Avenue

Oakland, California

Telephone Number (715) 555-1660

ed first)

			ates -rked		
Greenfield High School	English teacher	Taught English	1981 - 1992	\$27,500	Got a job in California
Ames Department Store	Sales clerk	Sold furniture	1975 - 1980	\$10,400	Got a job teaching in Massachusetts

PURE.

on on page 22. Then answer the questions in complete

1. Where did Harry Smith work from 1981 to 1992?

2. What was his position?

3. What did he do?

4. How long did he work for Greenfield High School?

5. How much did he earn?

6. Why did he leave Greenfield High School?

7. Where did he work from 1978 to 1980?

8. What was his position?

9. What did he do?

10. How long did he work for Ames Department Store?

11. How much did he earn?

12. Why did he leave Ames Department Store?

13. Where did you work?

What did you do?

DID YOU LEAVE AMES DEPARTMENT STORE?

Questions with *When, How, Why, What, Who, Where*

Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

I left Ames Department Store.

☐ did you leave Ames Department Store?

ACTICE

Question

I worked for Star Shoe Company.

1. When Star Company
2. How long
3. Who for?

She left A. B. C. Company.

4. When
5. Why

I graduated from college.

6. When
7. What college from?

He attended high school.

8. Where
9. When
10. What high school

She worked for National Bank.

11. How long
12. Who for?

He earned a lot of money at Selby Company.

13. How much

I taught at Harbor High School.

14. What
15. When
16. How long

Indirect Objects
Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

objects		
	indirect	direct
She served		turkey.
She served	<div></div>	turkey.

Note: You can place the indirect object before the direct object.

1. Barbara Ann sent holiday cards. (her friends)

2. She mailed a gift. (her grandmother)

3. She bought a blouse. (her mother)

4. She got toys. (her children)

5. She gave a book. (her father)

6. She made an apron. (her sister)

7. She baked cookies. (her aunt and uncle)

8. She got a tie. (her husband)

9. She cooked a big meal. (her family)

10. She served turkey. (everyone)

- _____
- _____
- _____

INUS TO THEM.

Indirect Objects

Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

	objects		
	indirect	direct	indirect
The waiter handed	<input type="text"/>	menus.	
The waiter handed		menus	<input type="text"/>

Note: You can place the indirect object after the direct object if you use *to* or *for* before the indirect object.

Use *to* after these verbs:
bring give serve hand

Use *for* after these verbs:
find pour order leave

1. The hostess finally found them a table.
_____ *them.*
2. The waiter brought them some wine.

3. He poured Mr. Green and Mr. Bang some wine.

4. Then the waiter handed them menus.

5. Mr. Green gave the waiter their order.

6. He ordered them steak.

7. After fifteen minutes the waiter served them their food.

8. When the meal was over, the waiter handed Mr. Green the check.

9. Mr. Green gave the waiter some money.

10. He also left the waiter a tip.

Ne tip = a small payment for service, usually 15% of the check

IE WAITER.

To, For, or No Preposition with Indirect Objects

Regular and Irregular Past Tense Verbs

	objects		
	indirect	direct	indirect
He left the	waiter	a tip.	
He left		a tip	the waiter.

Note: Use *to* or *for* when the indirect object comes after the direct object.
Do not use *to* or *for* when the indirect object comes first.

1. The hostess finally found _____ them a table.
2. The hostess finally found a table _____ them.
3. The waiter brought some wine _____ them.
4. He poured _____ Mr. Green some wine.
5. He also poured some wine _____ Mr. Bang.
6. The waiter handed _____ Mr. Green a menu.
7. Then he handed a menu _____ Mr. Bang.
8. After Mr. Green and Mr. Bang looked at the menus, Mr. Green gave their order _____ the waiter.
9. He ordered steak _____ both of them.
10. After fifteen minutes, the waiter brought _____ them their food.
11. After dinner, the waiter served dessert _____ them.
12. When the meal was over, the waiter handed the check _____ Mr. Green.
13. Mr. Green gave _____ the waiter some money.
14. Mr. Green also left a tip _____ the waiter.

THEY CAUG THE TH :

Review: Simple Past

begin → began

come → came

hit → hit

run → ran

PRACTICE

There are many stories about people who caught thieves. Here's a story about a person who called for help. Fill in the blanks with the correct past form.

comes.
came. Fill

Phyllis North, age 45, lost her purse taken from her on a street in Chicago. She screamed, and then she started to chase the thief. Michael Maloney, age 24, was driving his car down the street when he saw a man running and a woman running after him. Maloney chased the man with his car. When the man ran between two buildings, Maloney hit one of the buildings.

Several people came to see what the noise was. When they heard about the thief, they began to chase him too. Other people joined the chase along the way. Finally Maloney and another man caught the thief and found the purse. Several other people heard Phyllis North scream, and they all called the police.

"It was beautiful," said Maloney. "At least fifty people tried to catch the thief."

Word: join = take part in

Verb + Gerund vs. Verb + Infinitive

Simple Present, Future with Will

verb gerund verb infinitive
I'd like to quit , but I need my family.

Note: Use the gerund form after these verbs:

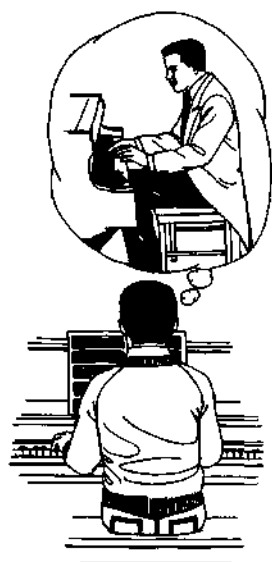
finish	imagine	consider	mind	practice
keep (on)	miss	enjoy	quit	

Use the infinitive form after these verbs:

want	hope	need	have
expect	plan	refuse	would like

y about their hopes and dreams. Full . blanks
ve.

I hope _____ a concert
(1. to be)
pianist. I practice _____ the piano
(2. play)
about five hours a day. When I finish
_____, I listen to music. My
(3. practice)
whole life is music. I can't imagine
_____ anything else. Some day,
(4. do)
if I keep on _____, I'll be a great
(5. practice)
pianist. I refuse _____ up this
(6. give)
dream.



Curtis Jones, age 12

New Words: keep on = continue

refuse = agree not to do something

imagine = picture in one's mind

I REFU

REAM

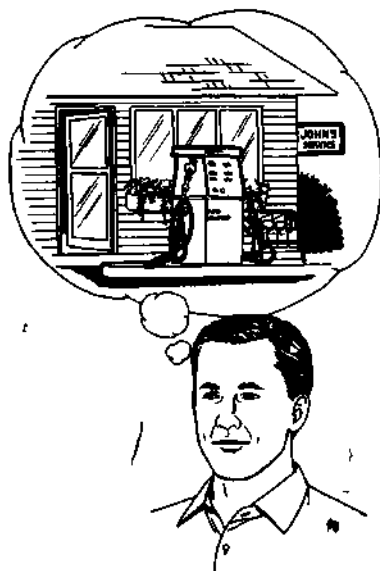


Alice Anderson, age 17

I'm a high school student. My boyfriend and
I are considering _____
(7. get)
married after we graduate. We plan
_____ children right away. I
(8. have)
want _____ a lot of children
(9. have)
—maybe four or five. I think I'll enjoy
_____ at home and
(10. stay)
_____ a mother. And I'd like
(11. be)
_____ a house. I don't expect _____ one
(12. own) (13. buy)
right away, but that's my dream.

I'm a truck driver. I don't mind

_____ trucks, but I'm on the road
(14. drive)
for two weeks at a time, and I miss
_____ my family. I'd like to quit
(15. see)
_____, but I need
(16. work)
_____ my family. My dream is to
(17. support)
get a job closer to home so I don't have
_____ away so much.
(18. be)



John Murphy, age 40

mind = be troubled by
consider = think about carefully
support = pay expenses for the cost of living

Verb + Gerund vs. Verb + Infinitive

Present, Past, Future with Will

They decided They appreciate more free time.

Note: Use the infinitive form
after the verb *decide*.

Note: Use the gerund form after the
the verb *appreciate*.

gerund or ar

1. (retire) When Kay and Jack were 65 years old, they decided _____.
2. (have) At first they expected _____ nothing to do all day.
3. (retire) "I can't imagine _____," said Jack. "My job is my whole life."
4. (work/do) Kay kept on _____ for a few months after Jack retired because she said she needed _____ something.
5. (be) Today they don't mind _____ at home.
6. (work) In fact they don't miss _____ at all.
7. (swim/garden) Jack and Kay enjoy _____ and _____.
8. (do) They appreciate _____ things they never had time to do before.
9. (write/take) Jack is considering _____ a book in the future, and Kay wants _____ some cooking classes.
10. (travel) Next year they also hope _____ to Venezuela.

WORK

ank

When I retire, I hope _____. I want _____
_____. I won't miss _____
_____. I'll enjoy _____.

retire = give up a job and stop working, often because of age

Go + Gerund, Verb + Gerund, Verb + Infinitive
Simple Present, Simple Past

gerund

In my free time, I like to go

I also like to go

Note: Go is followed by a gerund with these verbs:

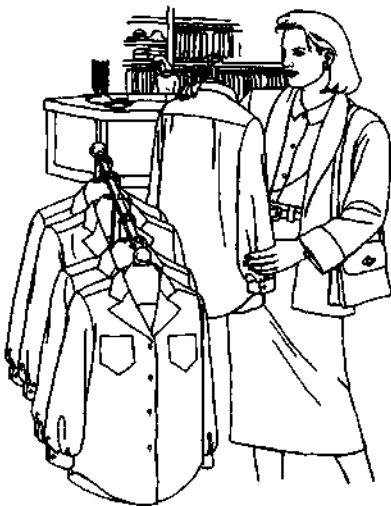
shop	swim	camp	dance
jog	ski	hike	fish

Use the infinitive after the verbs *learn* and *afford*.

Use the gerund after the verb *dislike*.

You can use the infinitive or gerund after the verb *like*.

le like to do in their free time. Fill in the blanks with a



Samantha Porter, age 30

In my free time, I like to go,

_____ ^{1a} _____. I can't afford
 (1. shop)

_____ everything I see, but I
 (2. buy)

like _____.
 (3. look)

I enjoy _____, I go
 (4. dance)

_____ every Saturday night.
 (5. dance)

I'm learning _____ the tango,
 (6. dance)

and I love it. Next, I want

_____ to line dance.
 (7. learn)



Jane Lucks, age 71

IN MY FRE

IE, I LIKE TO GO

OPPING.



Ken Fan, age 25

I quit _____ last year. Now
(8. smoke)

I'm into health and exercise. I go

_____ a lot, and I also go
(9. jog)

_____ at a health club.
(10. swim)

I enjoy _____ outdoors. I go
(11. be)

_____ several times a year. I also
(12. fish)

go _____ once a year. My wife
(13. camp)

dislikes _____ and
(14. fish)

_____, and she refuses
(15. camp)

_____ with me. So I go with the
(16. go)
guys at work.



Jimmy Blackhawk, age 46

OR

line dance = dance in a line with other people
be into = be interested in
afford = be able to pay for something

SHE ENJOYS**SHE WANTS**

Review: Verb + Gerund vs. Verb + Infinitive

Present, Future with *Going To*verb gerund
She enjoys verb infinitive
She wants as long as possible.**PR**

Fill :

- (work) Laura is expecting a baby. She wants to work until the baby arrives.
- (take) Then she expects a leave of absence.
- (work) She's going to quit at the end of the month.
- (go) After she has the baby, she'd like to go back to work in a month.
- (work) She's going to be a mother, and she's going to keep on working at the same time.
- (work) She doesn't need a leave of absence, but she wants to.
- (work) She enjoys working.
- (be) She also wants to be a mother.
- (have) It's going to be hard, but she doesn't mind having two jobs.
- (give) She refuses to give up her career as a teacher.
- (stay) Besides, she can't imagine staying at home all the time.
- (be) She hopes to be a good teacher and a good mother.

MAKE IT WORK

Complete the

I want _____.

I need _____.

I need to quit _____.

New Words leave of absence = permission to be absent from work, usually for a long period of time

DE MISTAKE.

Make vs. Do

Simple Past

She her homework.

an exercise.

an assignment.

the housework.

the dishes.

the laundry.

the ironing.

She her best.

a good job.

She a mistake.

an error.

breakfast.

dinner.

the beds.

an appointment.

a telephone call.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of make or do.

Bernadette got up early yesterday. It was a very busy day. First she

 (1) the beds. Then she (2) breakfast for her family

and (3) the dishes. After everyone was gone, she (4)

some housework. She washed the kitchen floor, and she dusted. She also

 (5) the laundry, and then she (6) some ironing.

After lunch, she (7) a telephone call. She called her French

tutor. She (8) an appointment for 4:00 instead of 3:00. Then she

quickly (9) her homework. She had to (10) five

exercises. She (11) her best to finish, but she only (12)

four exercises. She knew that she didn't (13) a good job. She knew

that she (14) some mistakes because she (15) her

assignment in a hurry. Then she got into her car and drove to her tutor's house.

tutor = private teacher

SHE ENJOYS

E WANTS

Review: Verb + Gerund vs. Verb + Infinitive

Present, Future with *Going To*

verb gerund
She enjoys

verb infinitive
She wants as long as possible.

PR /

Fill in

- (work) Laura is expecting a baby. She wants to work until the baby arrives.
- (take) Then she expects _____ a leave of absence.
- (work) She's going to quit _____ at the end of the month.
- (go) After she has the baby, she'd like _____ back to work in a month.
- (work) She's going to be a mother, and she's going to keep on _____ at the same time.
- (work) She doesn't need _____, but she wants to.
- (work) She enjoys _____.
- (be) She also wants _____ a mother.
- (have) It's going to be hard, but she doesn't mind _____ two jobs.
- (give) She refuses _____ up her career as a teacher.
- (stay) Besides, she can't imagine _____ at home all the time.
- (be) She hopes _____ a good teacher and a good mother.

MAKE IT WORK

Complete the sentences

I want _____.

I need _____.

I need to quit _____.

word leave of absence = permission to be absent from work, usually for a long period of time

DE**ISTAKE.****Make vs. Do****Simple Past**She her homework.

an exercise.

an assignment.

the housework.

the dishes.

the laundry.

the ironing.

She her best.

a good job.

She a mistake.

an error.

breakfast.

dinner.

the beds.

an appointment.

a telephone call.

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Bernadette got up early yesterday. It was a very busy day. First she

(1) _____ the beds. Then she (2) _____ breakfast for her family

and (3) _____ the dishes. After everyone was gone, she (4) _____

some housework. She washed the kitchen floor, and she dusted. She also

(5) _____ the laundry, and then she (6) _____ some ironing.

After lunch, she (7) _____ a telephone call. She called her French

tutor. She (8) _____ an appointment for 4:00 instead of 3:00. Then she

quickly (9) _____ her homework. She had to (10) _____ five

exercises. She (11) _____ her best to finish, but she only (12) _____

four exercises. She knew that she didn't (13) _____ a good job. She knew

that she (14) _____ some mistakes because she (15) _____ her

assignment in a hurry. Then she got into her car and drove to her tutor's house.

tutor = private teacher

Make vs. Do

Simple Present

My husband the errands.

I dinner.

Note: Use *do* with these words:

yardwork
shopping
errands
correspondence

Note: Use *make* with these words:

plans
reservations
arrangements

do make

1. the laundry
2. dinner
3. the dinner dishes
4. the food shopping
5. doctor appointments
6. the housework
7. plans to see friends
8. the correspondence
9. travel arrangements
10. the errands
11. restaurant reservations
12. the yardwork

What
do you like to do.

correspondence = the writing and exchanging of letters

LOPP THIS WEEKEND.

Affirmative Statements

Future with Will

I to the movies this weekend.
I my homework.

I'll probably	clean my room. go to the movies. take a drive. read a book. do some yardwork. go shopping. visit my friends. write some letters. go out for dinner.	do my homework. do the laundry. go to a party. rent a video watch TV. go to church. sleep late. play cards call my family.
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

WHEN MY SISTER GETS MARRIED, SHE'LL HAVE A BIG WEDDING.

Affirmative Statements with *After*, *Before*, and *When*

Future with *Will*

When my sister married next month, she a big wedding.

My sister a big wedding when she married next month.

Note: To express a future idea, use the present tense in clauses beginning with *after*, *before*, or *when*. Use the future tense in the main clause.

PRACTICE

Read each sentence first. Then fill in the blanks.

1. When my sister (get) gets married next month, she and her husband (have) will a big wedding.
2. Diane (look) will be beautiful when she (walk) will down the aisle.
3. After the ceremony (be) will be over, she and her husband (leave) will the church.
4. A photographer (take) will take their picture before they (leave) will the church.
5. When they (leave) will the church, everyone (throw) will rice.
6. After Diane and her husband (arrive) will at the reception, everyone (drink) will champagne.
7. After Diane and her husband (dance) will, everyone (dance) will.
8. Diane (throw) will a bouquet of flowers before she and her husband (leave) will the reception.
9. The person who catches the bouquet (be) will be the next person to get married.
10. After Diane (throw) will the bouquet, she and her husband (get) will into a car and drive away.

Affirmative Statements with *After* and *When*

Future with *Will*

First Yukiko will leave Tokyo. Then she'll go to London.

After Yukiko Tokyo, she to London.

Note: Use the present tense in clauses beginning with *when* or *after*.
Use the future tense in the main clause. Put a comma (,) after the *when* or *after* clause if it comes first in the sentence.

1. First Yukiko will leave Tokyo. Then she'll go to London.

After _____

2. She'll see London. After that she'll fly to Paris.

After _____

3. She'll be in Paris. At that time she'll see the Eiffel Tower.

When _____

4. She'll leave Paris. Then she'll go to Rome.

After _____

5. She'll visit Rome. She'll go to some museums.

When _____

6. She'll be in Rome. She'll see some famous fountains.

When _____

7. She'll see Rome. Afterwards she'll go to Madrid.

After _____

8. She'll spend a day in Madrid. Then she'll go to Athens.

After _____

9. She'll visit Athens. She'll see some famous statues.

When _____

10. She'll leave Athens. She'll fly back to Tokyo.

After _____

fountain



statue



ID, I'LL STAY

Negative and Affirmative Statements

Future Real Conditional

If it this weekend, I at home.

I to the beach.

Note: The future conditional is used to express a situation that is expected as a result of some condition.

Use the present tense in the *if*-clause; use the future tense in the main clause.

If it rains If it's sunny	this weekend,	I'll I won't	stay at home.
			work in the yard.
			wash the car.
			go to the beach.
			go swimming.
			play golf.
			take a walk.
			water the plants.
			mow the lawn.
			go fishing.

1. time
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Negative and Affirmative Statements

Present Unreal Conditional

If you were shipwrecked, what would you take with you on the lifeboat?

I a knife with me.

I any money.



Note: Use the present unreal conditional for imaginary situations.

contractions: I'd = I would wouldn't = would not

P

ie
re

1. some money

1. some money

2. some matches

3. a pen

4. some paper

5. an umbrella

6. a knife

7. a candy bar

8. a blanket

9. a can opener

10. a flashlight

11. a radio

12. a book

13. some water

14. a can of tuna

A

ie
re

1. some money

1. some money

IF I WERE A MOVIE STAR, I'D MAKE A LOT OF MONEY.

MONEY.

Affirmative Statements with Were

Present Unreal Conditional

If I a movie star, I a lot of money.

Note: Use *if + were* and *would +* the simple form of the verb for unreal possibilities in the present.

Use *were* for all persons.

PRACTICE

First answer each question with *yes* or *no*. Then write sentences for every question you answered with *no*.

1. Are you a movie star? Yes
I'd make a lot of money.
2. Are you an artist? No
I would like to be an artist.
3. Are you a doctor? No
I would like to be a doctor.
4. Are you a corporation president? No
I would like to be a corporation president.
5. Are you a pilot? No
I would like to be a pilot.
6. Are you a photographer? No
I would like to be a photographer.
7. Are you a secretary? No
I would like to be a secretary.
8. Are you a pianist? No
I would like to be a pianist.
9. Are you a novelist? No
I would like to be a novelist.
10. Are you a gardener? No
I would like to be a gardener.

Affirmative Statements

Present Unreal Conditional

If I an accident, I an ambulance.

Note: Use the past tense with *if*-clauses.

irregular past tense verbs: break → broke lose → lost
 feel → felt steal → stole

1. Who would you call if you had a personal problem?

2. Who would you call if you needed money?

3. What would you do if you had a headache?

4. What would you do if you felt sick?

5. Who would you call if you broke your arm?

6. Who would you call if your house were on fire?

7. Who would you call if you saw a car accident?

8. Who would you call if someone robbed your house or apartment?

9. What would you do if you lost the keys to your house or apartment?

10. Who would you call if someone stole your wallet?

Ambulance _____

Police _____

Fire _____

Review: Present Unreal and Future Real Conditionals

real condition: If I a vacation for two weeks, I to Maine.
 unreal condition: If I a vacation for two months, I to Egypt.

to go in the

5.

1. take a vacation for two weeks

2. take a vacation for two months

3. buy a new car

4. own a sailboat

5. move

6. be famous

7. buy a new television

8. buy a computer

9. inherit some money

10. go back to school

11. save some money

12. lose weight

Y'RE

THE

Affirmative and Negative Statements

Present Continuous

Tina now.
 Dave and his brother for their father now.
 Patty now.
 Bill and his wife now.

teach → teach

write → writ

forget → forget

work → work

live → liv

sit → sit

Note: Add *ing* to the simple form of the verb.

If a verb ends in consonant + e, omit the e and add *ing*.

If a verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant before adding *ing*.

ACTICE

meets Bev in
 ol friends are
 nt continu

igh

Bev: Tina Palaferri!

Tina: Bev Smith. I can't believe it! How are you?

Bev: I'm fine. I in a bank now. What are you doing?
 (1. work)

Tina: I now.
 (2. teach)

Bev: How about LuEllen? What's she doing?

Tina: I'm not sure. I think she to school.
 (3. go)

Bev: Do you remember Mary Ann?

Tina: Yes, of course.

Bev: Her husband a novel.
 (4. write)

Tina: What about Patty?

Bev: She . She and her husband
 (5. not/work)

a new house in Laguna Beach.
 (6. build)

Tina: How are Dave Robertson and his brother Mike?

Bev: They _____ very well. They _____ for
(7. do) (8. work) their father now. What's Rich Elliott doing?

Tina: He _____ at Princeton University.
(9. study)

He _____ a law degree.
(10. get)

Bev: I think Inez Naples _____ to Princeton too. How are Sue
(11. go) and Tom Corkett?

Tina: They _____ in Texas now. They _____ for
(12. live) (13. work) a real estate company. Tom _____ houses, and Sue
(14. build) _____ them.
(15. sell)

Bev: What's Tom's brother Bill doing?

Tina: He and his wife _____ in New York. They
(16. live) _____ very well. Bill _____ now, and his
(17. not/do) wife _____ for a job. I think
(19. look) they _____ a divorce.
(20. get)

Bev: I'm sorry to hear that. Well, I have to go now. It's great to see you.

Tina: Good to see you too. Bye.

.S.

real estate company = a business that sells land and houses
divorcé = the ending of a marriage by a court

IN CHICAGO.

Present Continuous with Future Intention

He planes in Chicago.

Note: You can use the present continuous to express future time when talking about definite plans, like schedules.

ACTICE

Burns is going to take a trip to New York. Tell about his schedule. Use present continuous.

1. Leave Seattle on June 28th.

on 28th.

2. Fly on American Airlines.

3. Stop in Chicago for an hour.

4. Change planes in Chicago.

5. Fly to New York on United Airlines.

6. Arrive in New York at 6:38 P.M.

7. Stay in New York for three days.

8. Return to Seattle on July 2nd.

9. Leave at 12:50 P.M.

10. Fly directly to Seattle.

11. Fly on TWA.

12. Arrive in Seattle at 9:20 P.M.

Affirmative Statements**Past Continuous**

A woman on Maple Avenue her house.
 The children down the street tennis.

Note: Use was or were + verb + ing to form the past continuous.

There was a car accident on the corner of Fifth Street and Maple Avenue at 9:30 A.M. yesterday. No one saw the accident. Tell what each person was doing at 9:30 yesterday.

1. (talk) A man on Fifth Street and Maple Avenue _____ on the telephone.
2. (make) A woman on Fifth Street _____ breakfast.
3. (clean) A woman on Maple Avenue _____ her house.
4. (jog) A man and a woman on Fifth Street _____ in the park.
5. (play) The children down the street _____ tennis.
6. (work) A man on Fifth Street _____ in his back yard.
7. (sleep) A man and his son on Maple Avenue _____.
8. (listen) A girl on Fourth Street _____ to the radio.
9. (study) Two teenage boys in the next block _____ at the library.
10. (watch) The babysitter on the next corner _____ the children.
11. (exercise) A man and a woman on Maple Avenue _____ at a health club.
12. (take) The woman in the yellow house on Maple Avenue _____ a bath.
13. (eat) A man and a woman on Fifth Street _____ breakfast.
14. (use) The man on the corner of Maple Avenue and Fourth Street _____ his computer.

S :

'HEN TH'

RBELL RANG.

Affirmative Statements with *When*

Past Continuous

He was studying from 9:00 to 10:00. The doorbell rang at 10:00.

He when the doorbell

Note: Use the past tense with an action that interrupts a longer, continuing action.

continuing action: He was studying.

interrupting action: The doorbell rang.

irregular verbs: ring → rang eat → ate

(For other irregular past tense verbs, see pages 19 and 28.)

TICE

the sentences w

1. He read the newspaper. The telephone rang.

2. He talked on the telephone. The accident happened.

3. He watched television. Steve came over.

4. He relaxed on the patio. It began to rain.

5. He cooked dinner. The baby started to cry.

6. He ate dinner. He heard a loud noise.

7. He studied. The doorbell rang.

8. He took a bath. Mary called.

9. He read a book. The dog started to bark.

10. He took a nap. His alarm clock went off.

Affirmative Statements with *While*

Past Continuous

She hurt her back. She was moving furniture.

She her back while she furniture.

Note: Use the past continuous with a longer, continuing action.

Use the past tense with the action that interrupts the continuing action.

irregular past tense verbs: break → broke fall → fell tear → tore
cut → cut hurt → hurt

1. When did he cut his face? (shave)

2. When did she hurt her back? (move furniture)

3. When did he cut his finger? (cook)

4. When did you fall down? (I/ride a bicycle)

5. When did he slip? (walk in the snow)

6. When did she bump her head? (get out of the car)

7. When did he tear his pants? (work in the yard)

8. When did you burn your hand? (I/cook)

9. When did they have an accident? (drive)

10. When did he break his leg? (play football)

BROKE /

S WH : HE WAS DOING THE DISHES.

Affirmative Statements with When and While

Past Continuous

While he was doing the dishes, he a glass while he was doing the dishes.
a glass.

When the telephone rang, he breakfast when the telephone rang.
breakfast.

Note: Use the past continuous with a longer continuing action; use the past tense with a short, interrupting action.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blank

correct verb tense

Read each sentence

1. Joe (sleep) was sleeping when his alarm clock accidentally (go) went off at 7:00 last Saturday morning.
2. He (cut) cut his face while he (shave) was shaving.
3. While he (take) was taking a shower, the telephone (ring) rang.
4. He (take) was taking a shower when he (slip) slipped and (fall) fell.
5. The telephone (ring) rang again while he (make) was making breakfast.
6. While he (talk) was talking on the telephone, the toast (begin) began to burn.
7. He (make) was making the coffee when he (knock) knocked over the coffee pot.
8. While he (fry) was frying some eggs, he (burn) burned his hand.
9. Then he (break) broke a glass while he (do) was doing the dishes.
10. He (decide) decided it was a bad day, so he (go) went back to bed.

AS BEEN V

Present Perfect Continuous



He since 12:30. They since 12:30.

Note: Use the present perfect continuous for an action that began in the past and continues up to the present. Use the continuous of the present perfect for activities that are in progress at the moment of speaking.

Form the present perfect continuous with *have* or *has* + *been* + verb + *ing*.

contractions: he's = he has

they've = they have

1. How long have the clerks been filing?

2. How long have the typists been typing?

3. How long has the assistant manager been looking at the bulletin board?

4. How long has the office manager been talking on the telephone?

5. How long have the accountants been checking figures?

6. How long has the receptionist been sitting at the switchboard?

7. How long has the man in the lobby been waiting?

8. How long has the boss's secretary been opening the mail?

9. How long has the salesperson been writing a report?

10. How long has the boss been out to lunch?

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers**Present Perfect Continuous**

Has the man been waiting since 1:45?

Has he been waiting since 1:20?

Have the typists been typing since 10:00?

Have they been typing since 12:00?

contractions: hasn't = has not haven't = have not

1. Has the boss been out to lunch since 1:00? _____
2. Has he been out to lunch since 11:30? _____
3. Have the typists been typing since 10:00? _____
4. Have they been typing since 12:00? _____
5. Has the office manager been talking on the
telephone since 1:30? _____
6. Have the clerks been filing since 11:30? _____
7. Have they been filing since 12:30? _____
8. Have the accountants been checking
figures since 9:00? _____
9. Have they been checking figures since 12:00? _____
10. Has the man in the lobby been waiting
since 1:45? _____
11. Has he been waiting since 1:20? _____
12. Has the boss's secretary been opening the
mail since 12:45? _____
13. Has she been opening the mail since 1:45? _____
14. Has the salesperson been writing a
report since 9:00? _____
15. Has he been writing a report since 11:00? _____

HE BEEN TYPING THE REPORT?

Questions with How Long

Present Perfect Continuous

She's been typing the report.
↓
[] has she been typing the report?

1. They've been using the adding machines.

_____ing machines?

2. We've been listening to the boss.

3. I've been working on the report.

4. He's been talking on the telephone.

5. They've been eating lunch.

6. She's been sitting at the switchboard.

7. I've been waiting in the lobby.

8. He's been using the computer.

9. We've been filing letters.

10. They've been reading the mail.

11. She's been standing at the coffee machine.

12. I've been typing letters.

SHE'S V ED THE CLOTHES ONCE S

Affirmative Statements

Present Perfect: Regular Past Participles

		WEEKLY CH					
		M	T	W	Th	F	S
Myra	wash the clothes	✓					
	cook dinner	✓	✓		✓		
	vacuum		✓				
	iron the clothes			✓			
Myra and Becky	change the beds	✓					
Roy	clean his room		✓				
	water the plants	✓			✓		
	empty the waste paper baskets		✓				
Becky	dust the living room			✓			
	clean her room		✓				
Roy and Becky	clean the bathroom			✓			
	wash the dishes	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bill	cook dinner			✓			
	carry out the trash				✓		

I ☐ the clothes once this week.
 She ☐
 He ☐
 They ☐



Note: Use the present perfect for an action that began in the past and continues up to the present.

The present perfect is formed with *have/has* + the past participle.
 Regular past participles are formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the simple form of the verb.

change → change ☐ clean → clean ☐

contractions: she's = she has I've = I have

1. sh
2. _____
3. _____
4. ✓ _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

15. _____

once = one time
twice = two times

Since and For
Present Perfect

She hasn't changed the beds two days.

She hasn't changed the beds Monday.

Note: Use *for* with a period of time.

Monday → Tuesday → Wednesday for two days

Use *since* with a beginning time.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday since Monday

r.

1. She hasn't washed the dishes _____ a week.
2. She hasn't washed the dishes _____ Monday.
3. She hasn't vacuumed the floors _____ a month.
4. She hasn't polished the furniture _____ March.
5. She hasn't changed the beds _____ two weeks.
6. She hasn't dusted the bookshelves _____ Tuesday.
7. She hasn't washed the windows _____ May.
8. She hasn't cleaned the oven _____ two months.
9. She hasn't defrosted the refrigerator _____ last summer.
10. She hasn't waxed the kitchen floor _____ three months.
11. She hasn't watered the plants _____ a week.
12. She hasn't cleaned the bathroom _____ Saturday.
13. She hasn't taken out the trash _____ yesterday.
14. She hasn't paid the bills _____ two months.
15. She hasn't polished the silver _____ last week.

s.

I haven't _____ for _____.

I haven't _____ since _____.

HED THE CLOT

CE MONDAY.

Negative Statements with *Since* and *For*

Present Perfect: Regular and Irregular Past Participles

The last time she washed the clothes was three days ago.

She the clothes three days.

The last time they changed the beds was Monday.

They the beds Monday.

irregular past participles: did → done fed → fed paid → paid
took → taken wrote → written

with *since*

sentences with

1. The last time Bill washed the windows was in the summer.

2. The last time Bill took out the trash was Thursday.

3. The last time Roy and Becky cleaned their rooms was two days ago.

4. The last time Becky fed the dog was yesterday.

5. The last time Myra washed the clothes was four days ago.

6. The last time Myra ironed the clothes was Wednesday.

7. The last time Roy and Becky did the dishes was yesterday.

8. The last time Roy watered the plants was Thursday.

9. The last time Bill paid the bills was a month ago.

10. The last time Myra wrote a letter was two weeks ago.

HOW MANY TIMES IS SHE FED THE DOG TODAY?

Questions with *How Many Times*

Present Perfect: Regular and Irregular Past Participles

Becky feeds the dog.

has she fed the dog today?

PRACTICE

Make questions with *how many times*.

1. Myra washes the clothes. (this week)
_____ *washes the clothes this week?*
2. Becky feeds the dog. (today)

3. Roy and Becky clean their rooms. (this week)

4. Myra cooks dinner. (this week)

5. Roy washes the car. (this month)

6. Roy and Becky clean the bathroom. (this week)

7. Bill takes out the trash. (this week)

8. Myra irons the clothes. (this month)

9. Myra and Becky change the beds. (this month)

10. Becky dusts the living room. (this week)

How many times have you washed your hands **today**?

...DY MADE HIS HOTEL RESERVATIONS, BUT ...MADE HIS YET.

Already and Yet

Present Perfect

Tim has made his hotel reservations,
but Jack hasn't made his

Note: Use *already* and *yet* to show that an action was completed at the moment of speaking.

Use *already* in affirmative statements; use *yet* in negative statements.

Put *already* or *yet* in the blanks with *already* or *yet*.

1. Jack has _____ picked up his tickets, but Tim hasn't picked **his up** _____.
2. Tim hasn't paid for his tickets _____, but Jack has _____ paid for his.
3. Jack hasn't gone to the bank _____, and Tim hasn't gone to the bank _____ either.
4. Jack has _____ seen **his travel agent**, but Tim hasn't seen a travel agent _____.
5. Both Jack and Tim have _____ gotten their passports.
6. **Tim** has _____ made his hotel reservations, but Jack hasn't **made** his _____.
7. Jack hasn't gotten insurance _____, but Tim _____ has.
8. Jack has packed his suitcase _____, but Tim hasn't started to pack his _____.
9. Both Jack and Tim haven't had time to buy their traveler's checks _____.
10. Jack hasn't planned his itinerary _____, but Tim _____ has.

wi or t. T r-to t.

I _____ had lunch _____.

I _____ had dinner _____.

HE ISN'T GOING

BACK YET.

Negative and Affirmative Statements with *Already* and *Yet*

Present Perfect: Regular and Irregular Past Participles

Tim his itinerary.

He a travel agent

irregular past participles: buy → bought get → gotten go → gone
make → made see → seen

PRACTICE

Look at Tim's list
and the present perfect
already done

Things to Do

✓ plan my itinerary

see a travel agent

✓ go to the doctor

go to the bank

buy traveler's checks

✓ get travel insurance

make hotel reservations

pay for my plane ticket

pick up my plane ticket

✓ get a passport

take my suit to the cleaners

pack my suitcase

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

New Words

itinerary = a plan of a trip, including places to be visited

traveler's checks = special checks sold by a bank to a person who is traveling

insurance = an agreement to pay money in case of an accident

Negative and Affirmative Short Answers

Has Jack been to France yet?
Have Jack and Tim been to France?
Has Jack been to Greece?
Have Jack and Tim been to Greece?

Jack and Tim are in Europe now.
They've been there for two weeks.

Jack has already visited England, France and Germany. Tim has already visited France and Spain.



1. Are Jack and Tim in Europe now?
2. Have they been there for three weeks?
3. Have they been there for two weeks?
4. Has Jack been to England yet?
5. Has Tim been to England yet?
6. Has Jack visited France yet?
7. Has Tim visited France yet?
8. Have Jack and Tim visited France yet?
9. Has Jack gone to Greece yet?
10. Has Tim gone to Greece yet?
11. Have they been to Greece yet?
12. Has Jack seen Spain yet?
13. Has Tim seen Spain yet?
14. Have Jack and Tim been to Italy yet?

Have you been to Europe?

Yes-No Questions with Yet

Present Perfect: Regular and Irregular Past Participles

I saw the new series on TV last night.

☐ you ☐ it ☐
☐ your husband ☐ it ☐
☐ your children ☐ it ☐

irregular past participles: ate → eaten met → met read → read
drove → driven heard → heard

I saw the new movie at the Strand Theater last night.

1. (you) _____
2. (your children) _____

I read K. T. Anders's new book last week.

3. (you) _____
4. (your husband) _____

I met our new neighbors yesterday.

5. (you) _____
6. (your husband) _____

I heard George White's latest compact disc.

7. (your son) _____
8. (you) _____

I drove on the new freeway yesterday.

9. (you) _____
10. (your husband) _____

I saw the new series on TV last night.

11. (your children) _____
12. (you) _____

I ate at the student cafeteria yesterday. _____ there yet?

'T | TO BRAZIL.

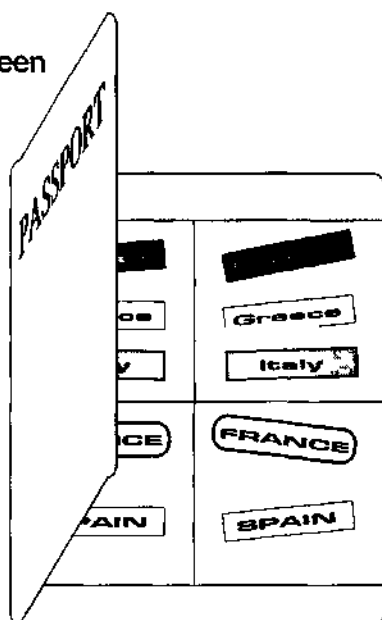
Review: Present Perfect

He to Egypt.

He to Brazil.

Note: Use the present perfect for an action completed in the past without a specific time given.

irregular past participle: is/are was/were → been



1. Egypt
2. England
3. the Netherlands
4. Greece
5. Morocco
6. Israel
7. France
8. Germany
9. Spain
10. the Republic of China
11. Japan
12. Italy

What countries have you been to?

SHE'S BE A Y SINCE 1985.

Contrast: Present Perfect, Past, Present

*Olga Gomez
5275 High Street
Dallas, Texas*

Telephone: (241) 555-8830

RÉSUMÉ

WORK EXPERIENCE

1/89 – Present	Bilingual Secretary A. B. C. Corporation Dallas, Texas
1/85 – 1/89	Secretary Selby Corporation Houston, Texas
1/83 – 1/85	Receptionist United Corporation Santa Fe, New Mexico
1/81 – 1/83	Clerk Typist Sandor, Incorporated Carlsbad, New Mexico

Abbreviations: 1/89 = January 1989

1/20/89 = January 20, 1989

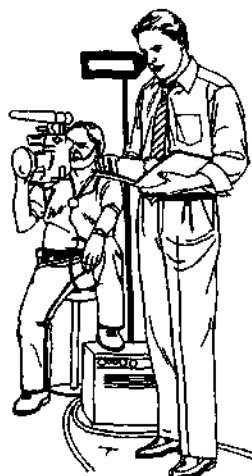
HE'S BEEN**ARY SINCE**

She	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 50px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>	a bilingual secretary.
She		a secretary from 1985 to 1989.
She		a secretary since 1985.

Note: Use the present perfect for actions that began in the past and continue up to the present. Use the past tense for actions that began in the past and ended in the past.

1. (be) She _____ a bilingual secretary at the present time.
2. (be) She _____ a secretary from 1985 to 1989.
3. (be) She _____ a secretary since 1985.
4. (be) She _____ a bilingual secretary since 1989.
5. (work) She _____ in Dallas at the present time.
6. (work) She _____ for A. B. C. Corporation.
7. (start) She _____ her job at A. B. C. Corporation in 1989.
8. (work) She _____ for A. B. C. Corporation since 1989.
9. (work) From 1985 to 1989, she _____ in Houston.
10. (work) She _____ for Selby Corporation.
11. (live) She _____ in Houston for four years.
12. (live) She _____ in Dallas at the present time.
13. (live) She _____ in Dallas since 1989.
14. (live) She _____ in Texas since 1985.
15. (work) From 1983 to 1985, she _____ as a receptionist.
16. (work) She _____ for United Corporation from 1983 to 1985.
17. (live) She _____ in Santa Fe at that time.
18. (be) Before that she _____ a clerk typist.
19. (live) She _____ in Carlsbad in 1982.
20. (work) She _____ for Sandor, Incorporated at that time.

Contrast: Present Perfect, Past, Present



PROFILE OF HENRY ORTEGA

Born: April 3, 1960

Birthplace: Mexico City, Mexico

Residence: Los Angeles, California, 1970 to present

Education: Hollywood High School, Hollywood, California
Diploma, 1978

Profession: Assistant Television Producer, 1980 to present

Place of Employment: KTLA Television Station, 1988 to present

Family: Wife, Lydia; married 1984 to present
Two children: Sally, age 5; Ricardo, age 8

Hobbies: Collects baseball cards, 1970 to present

Goal: To be a TV producer someday

TRIED

'S BEEN N

1984.

He
He still
He

baseball cards in 1970.
baseball cards.
baseball cards since 1970.

68. Then r sentences about Henry Ortega.
or possible.

Born

1. _____ April 3, 1960.

Birthplace

2. _____

Residence

3. _____ in Los Angeles.

4. _____ since 1970.

Education

5. _____ Hollywood High School.

6. _____ in 1978.

Profession

7. _____ assistant television producer.

8. _____ since 1980.

Place of Employment

9. _____ for KTLA Television Station.

10. _____ since 1988.

Family

11. _____

12. _____ in 1984.

13. _____ since 1984.

14. _____ two children.

Hobbies

15. _____ baseball cards.

16. _____ in 1970.

17. _____ since 1970.

Goal

18. _____

IN 1952, I WROTE A BOOK ABOUT SPAIN I'VE BEEN SEVERAL OTHER BOOKS

ABOUT TRAVEL

Contrast: Present Form, Past Form, Past Participle

I _____ books.

In 1952 I _____ a book about Spain.

I _____ several other books about travel.

irregular forms:	present form	past form	past participle
	am/is/are	was/were	been
	become(s)	became	become
	do/does	did	done
	drive(s)	drove	driven
	get(s)	got	gotten
	go/goes	went	gone
	have/has	had	had
	see(s)	saw	seen
	take(s)	took	taken
	write(s)	wrote	written

Correct form of the verb. Read

Today is my seventieth birthday. When I look back on the last seventy years, I think about all the things I've _____ in my lifetime. I've _____ (1. do) _____ to college, and I've _____ (2. go) _____ the world. I've _____ (3. see) _____ to twenty countries. I've _____ (4. be) _____ across the Sahara Desert, and I've _____ (5. drive) _____ a boat up the Nile River. Of course, I _____ (6. take) _____ this when I was very young. I _____ (7. do) _____ to Africa in 1946. I've _____ (8. go) _____ in two foreign countries: Spain and Colombia... I've _____ (9. live) _____ a book about my experiences in Spain in 1952. I've also _____ (10. write) _____ several other books about travel. _____ (11. write)

**DOK AB
OTHER**

**AIN.
BOUT TRAVEL.**

I've _____ for forty-eight years, and I still _____
(12. work) (13. work)
every day. I've _____ nine times, and I've _____
(14. move) (15. have)
thirteen different jobs. I _____ English courses in college, so most
(16. take)
of my jobs have _____ in writing and publishing.
(17. be)
I've _____ married twice. My first husband _____
(18. be) (19. die)
in 1975. I _____ married again in 1980, and I _____
(20. get) (21. be)
still married. I _____ four children and six grandchildren. Last
(22. have)
month, one of my grandchildren _____ a baby, and I
(23. have)
_____ a great-grandmother for the first time.
(24. become)

ve d : in ur lifetime without mentioning exact times

publishing = business or profession involved in writing and
printing books, magazines, or newspapers
to sell to the public

DOING
FIVE EXERCISES

HOMEWORK FOR TWO HOURS.
ES FAR.

Contrast: Present Perfect vs. Present Perfect Continuous

He's doing his homework now.

He his homework for two hours.

He five exercises so far.

Note: Use the present perfect continuous for actions not completed at the moment of speaking. Use the present perfect for actions completed at the moment of speaking. Use both the present perfect continuous and the present perfect for actions that began in the past and continue up to the present.

Contrast the present perfect continuous and the present perfect

Bill is reading a book.

1. _____ a book for two hours.

2. _____ forty pages so far.

Florie and Bob are traveling in Europe.

3. _____ in Europe for two months.

4. _____ to six countries so far.

Chang is writing letters.

5. _____ six letters so far.

6. _____ letters for two hours.

Jane and Dorothy are driving to work.

7. _____ forty miles so far.

8. _____ for an hour.

Myra is cleaning the house.

9. _____ the house for two hours.

10. _____ the bathroom and the kitchen so far.

Susan is playing tennis.

11. _____ tennis for two hours.

12. _____ six games so far.

AT? I DON'T UNDERSTAND.

Polite Requests with *Would* and *Could*

less polite
(informal)

↓

Open the window
Can you open the window?
Will you open the window?

polite
(formal)

↓

the window?

↓

the window?

the window?

1. You are in class. The teacher says something you don't understand. Ask the teacher to repeat it.

2. The radio next door is loud. Ask your neighbor to turn the radio down.

3. You need some help with your homework. Ask a classmate to help you with your homework.

4. You and a co-worker are at a restaurant. Ask her to pass the salt.

5. You are in your office. As a co-worker is leaving, ask her to shut the door.

6. You are at a full-service gas station. You want the attendant to fill your car up with gasoline. Ask him to fill it up with regular gas.

7. You need a ride to the airport. Ask a friend to drive you there.

2.

Are you going to open the door for me?

I want you to sign your name here.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WORK AT NIGHT.

Have To and Don't Have To

You eight hours a day.

You at night.

Note: Use *have to* to express necessity.

Use *don't have to* to express lack of necessity.

PRACTICE

drive
and

secretary below. Then make sentences with
to.

Secretary

Experience necessary. Type letters, answer the phone, etc. Full time, 8:30 - 5:30, five days a week. No overtime. No computer skills necessary. Good benefits. Paid holidays.

Send Résumé to Box 25, Star Daily Newspaper, Winston Salem, NC 27106

1. type letters
2. answer the phone
3. work at night
4. work eight hours a day
5. work overtime
6. work five days a week
7. work on holidays
8. work on Sundays
9. have experience
10. use a computer

you have to do

BE AB

Be Able To

A mechanic has to cars.

A cashier has to a cash register.

Note: Use *be able to* + the simple form of the verb to talk about ability.

A An	bilingual secretary	has to be able to	fly	hair.
	computer programmer		fix	a truck
	truck driver		take	a cash register.
	cashier		cut	pictures.
	barber		play	two languages.
	artist		use	shoes.
	musician		draw	a computer.
	shoemaker		speak	a plane.
	photographer		drive	an instrument.
	airline pilot			

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Have Got To

I	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 120px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">[Empty box for writing]</div>	
You		
He		
She		
We		
They		

to class.

Note: Use *have got to* to express necessity. *Have got to* and *have to* are similar in meaning; *have to* is more formal. The negative form of *have got to* isn't used. Instead use *don't* or *doesn't have to*.

contractions: I've = I have
She's = She has

contractions.

1. It's 3:00. (pick up the kids at school)
She _____
2. It's 10:00. (go to class)
They _____
3. It's 4:50. (mail a letter before 5:00)
He _____
4. It's 2:30. (go to the bank before 3:00)
I _____
5. It's 2:30. (get to the wedding on time)
We _____
6. It's 5:30. (catch the train)
She _____
7. It's 5:30. (pick up his wife)
He _____
8. It's 4:30. (leave work early)
I _____
9. It's 6:30. (be home before dark)
They _____
10. It's 11:00. (go to bed)
You _____

DO NOT THROW TRASH AWAY.

Must and Must Not



You the sign.
You this property.

Note: Use *must* to express necessity or obligation.
Use *must not* to express prohibition. Do not
use *to* after *must*.

contraction: *mustn't* = *must not*

PRACTICE

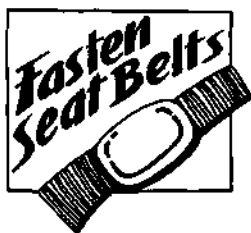
What do these signs or instructions mean? Write a sentence using *must* or *must not*.



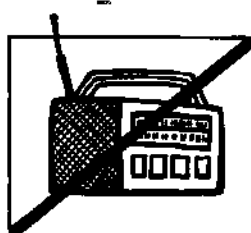
1. You eat
or drink this.



2. here.



3. your seatbelt.



4. your radio here.



5. or put
25¢ in the slot.

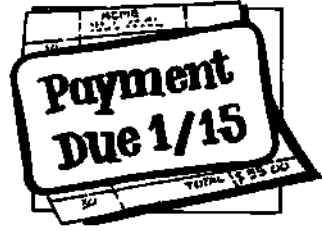


6.

W TRASH ON TH



7. _____
a gun on the plane.



8. _____
the bill on or before January 15th.



9. _____
this area.



10. _____
a permit to fish here.



11. _____
or leave by this door.



12. _____
or throw trash on the highway. If
you do, you might have to pay \$500.

N

Name something you must not do in a theater.

Name something you must have to leave a country.

Name something you must have if you want to drive.

P, BUT

MUST NOT SPEED.

Contrast: *Don't Have To* vs. *Must Not*

You faster than 55 miles an hour.

You 55 miles an hour. You can drive slower.

Note: must not = prohibited

don't have to = not necessary

is. then fill in the blank.



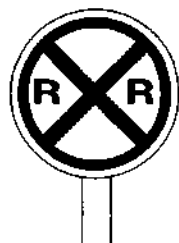
1. You _____ drive faster than 25 miles an hour.

2. You _____ drive 25 miles an hour. You can drive slower.



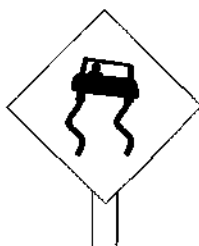
3. You must slow down, but you _____ stop.

4. You _____ speed.



5. If a train is coming, you _____ go.

6. If there's no train coming, you _____ stop, but **you** should slow down.



7. You _____ speed.

8. You must slow down, but you _____ stop.



9. You _____ stop.

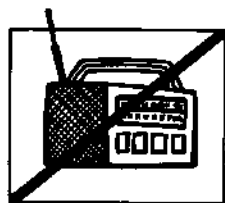
10. You must slow down. You _____ drive faster than 25 miles an hour.

Equivalent: mile = 1.6 kilometers

Be Allowed To

You your radio here.

Note: aren't allowed to = not permitted to

**P****A**

1. No roller skating here.
_____ here.
2. This is a non-smoking restaurant.

3. No fishing on the lake.

4. No ice-skating on the lake.

5. No littering the highway.

6. No radio playing on the bus.

7. No bicycle riding in the park.

8. No hunting here.

9. No trespassing on this property.

10. No camping on the beach.

11. No parking here.

12. No swimming here.

trespass = wrongly enter land or property of another person

Had Better and Had Better Not

Mary for her exam (or she'll fail).
 She to the party tonight.

Note: Use *had better* to express strong advice. It expresses the idea that something bad will happen if you don't follow the advice.

contractions: she'd better = she had better

she'd better not = she had better not

EXERCISE

Each situation. Then give advice using *had better*. Use the contractions.

It's very late at night. A group of Mary's friends offer to walk home with her, but she wants to walk home alone.

1. _____
2. _____

A friend has bought some shoes in a department store. He takes out his wallet to pay for the shoes and leaves his wallet on the counter.

3. _____
4. _____

A friend is leaving her house. As she walks away, she leaves the door unlocked.

5. _____
6. _____

A friend is going to walk home late at night. She refuses to take a taxi.

7. _____
8. _____

A friend parks his car on the street. He leaves his camera in the car.

9. _____
10. _____

A friend is going away on a vacation. She locks the door of her apartment, but she leaves the windows open.

11. _____
12. _____

Y

TIME.

Should and Shouldn't

When you have a business appointment, you on time.

When you have a job interview, you late.

Note: Use *should* for advice or suggestions.

weakest

↓ You should be on time.

↓ You had better be on time.

↓ You have to be on time.

strongest

Be on time.

Do not use *to* after *should*. contraction: *shouldn't* = *should not*

:

Advice with *you should* or *you should* it.

When you are invited to a wedding,

1. _____ the invitation.
2. _____ late.
3. _____ fancy clothes.
4. _____ a gift.

When you are invited to dinner,

5. _____ late.
6. _____ a gift, like wine or flowers.

When you are at the dinner table,

7. _____ until the hostess starts to eat.
8. _____ with your mouth open.

When you receive a gift,

9. _____ "I don't like it."
10. _____ "Thank you."

When you are invited to spend the weekend at someone's house,

11. _____ a gift.
12. _____ a thank-you note afterward.

RAIN

TOMORROW.

Might and Will

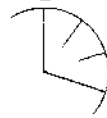
There's a 40% chance of rain tomorrow.

It tomorrow.



There's a 70% chance of rain tomorrow.

It tomorrow.



There's a 100% chance of rain tomorrow.

It tomorrow.



Note: Use *might* to express possibility when you are not certain of something.
The negative of *might* = *might not*. Do not contract *might not*.

1. There's a 60% chance of fog tomorrow.

2. There's a 30% chance of rain tomorrow.

3. There's a 50% chance of warm air moving in tomorrow.

4. There's a 100% chance of nice weather tomorrow.

5. There's a 40% chance of clouds tomorrow.

6. There's a 70% chance of wind tomorrow.

7. There's a 40% chance of fog tomorrow.

8. There's a 30% chance of snow tomorrow.

9. There's an 80% chance of cold air moving in tomorrow.

10. There's a 100% chance of sun tomorrow.

Assumptions with *Must*

What is he? He might be an accountant. You are 50% sure.
 He an accountant. You are 95% sure.
 He is an accountant. You are 100% sure.

Note: Use *must* to express an assumption when you are almost sure that it's true.

P CTI

N ues:
th. volr

a from

police officer ✓	painter ✓	dancer	✓ cowboy
carpenter ✓	boxer ✓	doctor	musician
business executive	waitress ✓		

1. He's wearing jeans, a big hat, and boots.

2. He's wearing a white uniform, and he's carrying a black bag.

3. She's wearing a dark uniform, and she's carrying a gun.

4. He has paint all over his jeans.

5. He has a broken jaw, and his eye is black and blue.

6. She's wearing a black uniform with a white apron.

7. She has a suit on, and she's carrying a briefcase.

8. He's wearing a black suit and a bow tie. He's carrying a violin.

9. He's wearing ballet shoes and a black leotard.

10. He has overalls on, and he's carrying a hammer.

RESTAURANT.

Would Rather and Would Rather Not

Would Karen rather eat at home or at a restaurant?

She at a restaurant.

She

Note: Use *would rather* to express a preference where a choice is given.
contractions: she'd = she would I'd = I would

Karen: Would you rather eat at home or at a restaurant?

Charlie: I'd rather eat at home.

Karen: I'd rather not cook dinner. Let's eat out. Afterwards, let's go to a movie.

Charlie: I'd rather not. Let's watch television.

Karen: Let's compromise. We'll eat out, and then we'll go home.

Would you rather eat Chinese food or Italian food?

Charlie: I'd rather eat Italian food.

1. Charlie _____ at a restaurant.
2. He _____ at home.
3. Karen _____ at home.
4. She _____ at a restaurant.
5. She _____ dinner.
6. Charlie _____ Italian food.
7. Karen _____ television at home.
8. She _____ to a movie.
9. Charlie _____ to a movie.
10. He _____ television.

eat Chinese food or Italian food

go to a movie or rent a video and watch it on television

ICY RESTAUR

Contrast: *Would Like* vs. *Would Rather*

Would you like to go to Wong's Restaurant?

Would you like to go to Ming's Restaurant?

Would you like to go to Ming's or Wong's?

Note: *Would like* expresses preference when there is usually one choice.
Would rather expresses preference when there is more than one choice.

1. Would you like to eat out tonight?

2. Would you like to have pizza?

3. Would you rather eat French food or Italian food?

4. Would you rather have pizza or steak?

5. Would you like to get dressed up tonight?

6. Would you rather go to a fancy restaurant or a casual restaurant?

7. Would you like to do something afterwards?

8. Would you rather go somewhere or stay at home?

9. Would you like to watch television?

10. Would you rather go to a movie or watch television?

Yes, I would.

I'd rather go to a French restaurant.

RAINCOAT. IT MIGHT RAIN.

Review: Modals and Idiomatic Modals

She a bathrobe. It in her suitcase.
She a raincoat. It

San Francisco. Marilyn is
Marilyn should take and

Four Day Bus Tour to San Francisco

Hotel: The elegant Grand Hotel on San Francisco Bay

Weather: 51–66°F; windy with a 50% chance of rain

Luggage: Only one small suitcase per person is allowed.

1. a lot of cash she
2. an umbrella
3. a lot of extra clothes
4. a sweater
5. a fancy dress
6. her valuable jewelry
7. a bathing suit
8. some walking shoes
9. a fur coat
10. a scarf

FRONT : A LOT OF

Review: Modals and Idiomatic Modals

advice		certainty	
weakest		weakest	
↓	should	↓	might
↓	had better	↓	must
↓	have to/have got to, must	↓	will
strongest		strongest	

Mary is going on a tour to Paris, France.

advice

She a camera.

She a lot of extra clothes.

She some traveler's checks.

She a lot of cash.

obligation/necessity

She a new passport.

She a passport.

She a passport.

prohibition

She without one.

She travel without one.

not necessary

She a passport if she travels in the United States.

possibility

The weather cold in Paris.

It very warm.

assumption

She to travel with other people, since she's going on a tour.

She to travel alone.

le.

Your friend is sick, but he plans to go to work tomorrow. Give him advice.

1. You _____ home tomorrow.

2. You _____ to work.

Your friend wants to open a checking account at the bank. Tell him what he needs to do.

3. You _____ some money in the account.
4. You _____ a lot of money in the account.
Ten dollars is enough.

A friend bought a new radio, but it doesn't work. Give her some advice.

5. You _____ it back to the store.
6. You _____ it.

You and a friend are at the library. Your friend starts to smoke a cigarette. Smoking is prohibited in the library. Tell your friend to smoke outside.

7. If you want to smoke, you _____ outside.
8. You _____ in the library.

Your friend is failing his English course. He wants to go to a party tonight. Give him some advice.

9. You _____ your English, or you'll fail the exam.
10. You _____ to the party.

You have a two-week vacation at work. You're thinking of going to Paris, but you're not sure if you'll go anywhere. A friend asks you what your plans are for your vacation. Tell him your possible plans.

11. I _____ to Paris.
12. I _____ anywhere. I haven't decided.

Your friend got up at 4:00 A. M. He worked hard all day. Make two assumptions about your friend.

13. He _____ tired.
14. (feel) He _____ like going out tonight.

I should _____
I'd better _____
I have to _____
I might _____

THE ENTIRE HC

Had To

The inside of the house needed paint.

They the inside of the house.

Note: Use *had to* for past obligation.

Had to is used as the past of *must* for obligation.

YOU:
they had
to.

THEY:
had to

1. The entire house was a mess. (clean)

2. All the windows were dirty. (wash)

3. The house had no window screens. (put in)

4. The stove was in bad condition. (fix)

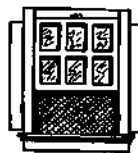
5. There wasn't a refrigerator. (buy)

6. The kitchen didn't have a counter. (build)

7. The inside of the house needed to be painted. (paint)

8. There were no light fixtures. (put in)

window screen



light fixture



Didn't Have To

The house came with a new stove.

He a new stove when he moved in.

Note: Use *didn't have to* for lack of necessity in the past.

1 year ago, he moved right in. Make negative

1. The house came with window screens. (put in)

2. It came with a refrigerator. (buy)

3. It came with a new stove. (buy)

4. It had a large counter in the kitchen. (build)

5. The inside of the house didn't need paint. (paint)

6. The roof wasn't in bad condition. (fix)

7. It came with new light fixtures. (put in)

8. It had new rugs. (buy)

9. It had an air conditioner. (put in)

10. The windows were clean. (wash)

when you moved into your house or

AD WITHOUT HIS GLASS

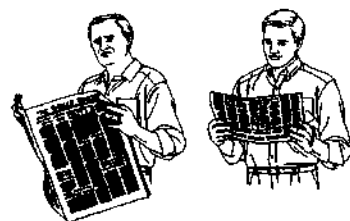
10.

Past Ability with *Could*

He can't read without his glasses.

He without his glasses ten years ago.

Note: Use *could* to express ability in the past tense.



1. My father can't swim a mile.

_____ ten years ago.

2. My father can't play tennis all day.

_____ ten years ago.

3. My father can't read without his glasses.

_____ ten years ago.

4. My father can't go out every night.

_____ ten years ago.

5. My father can't stay up all night.

_____ ten years ago.

6. My father can't run up and down the stairs.

_____ ten years ago.

7. My father can't lift heavy boxes.

_____ ten years ago.

8. My father can't eat rich food.

_____ ten years ago.

9. My father can't work for twelve hours a day.

_____ ten years ago.

10. My father can't run a mile in fifteen minutes.

_____ ten years ago.

do now?

E TAKEN HER MONEY WITH HER.

Should Have

She didn't turn down the heat before she left the house.

She down the heat before she left the house.

Note: Use *should + have + the past participle* to express an action that was advisable but did not occur.

irregular past participles: feed → fed make → made take → taken

1. She didn't turn down the heat.

_____ *in the heat.*

2. She didn't turn off the lights.

3. She didn't feed the dog.

4. She didn't close the windows.

5. She didn't take out the trash.

6. She didn't make sure the oven was off.

7. She didn't turn off the radio.

8. She didn't lock all the doors.

9. She didn't take her keys with her.

10. She didn't take her money with her.

before

v

R

There wasn't any public transportation.

We anywhere.

We at home.

Note: Use *couldn't* + the simple form of the verb; use *had* + the infinitive.

could = ability had to = necessity

contraction: couldn't = could not

F. 1 to 1000

There was a terrible snowstorm in New Jersey last winter. The town my family and I live in had nine feet of snow. It was so cold that we

_____ our car. There wasn't any public transportation, so we
(1. start)

_____ anywhere by bus. When we wanted to go somewhere,
(2. go)

we walked . A few grocery stores were open, but there weren't
(3. walk)

any food deliveries. We buy any fresh food, such as milk,

bread, or vegetables. We canned food. The telephones

(5. buy)

were out of order, so we _____ our telephone. We
(6. use)

_____ cold showers because there wasn't any hot water. There
(7. take)

wasn't any electricity either. We _____ the lights. We
(8. use)

_____ candles at night. Of course, we _____
(9. use) (10. watch)

television. Because the stove is electric, it wasn't working either. We

_____ anything. We _____ cold food for two days.
(11. cook) (12. eat)

canned food = food in cans
out of order = not working

candle



ARE GR

IN WAS

N.

Affirmative Statements

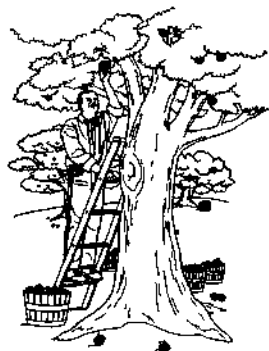
Passive Present

Apples in Washington.

Washington for its apples.

Note: Use *am, is, or are* + the past participle to form the passive voice.

Regular participles are formed by adding *d* or *ed* to the simple form of the verb.



irregular past participles: eat → eaten grow → grown
know → known make → made

PR CTICE

Fill the blanks with

1. (grow) Apples _____ in New York and California.
2. (know) However, the state of Washington _____ for its apples.
3. (grow) Usually apples _____ in fields or orchards.
4. (cover) In the spring, the apple trees _____ with white flowers.
5. (pick) The apples _____ in the fall.
6. (pack) Then they _____ into large wooden boxes.
7. (deliver) The best apples _____ to stores.
8. (sell) They _____ at supermarkets.
9. (consume) Millions of apples _____ each year.
10. (use) Some _____ for making apple juice.
11. (eat) Others _____ raw.
12. (use) Many _____ for baking.

K

s th

ountry.

consume = eat or use

Affirmative Statements

Passive Past

The injured person to the hospital.

The injured people to the hospital.

Note: Use *was* or *were* + the past participle to form the passive past.

irregular past participles: hit → hit

hurt → hurt

put → put

take → taken

Tuesday, Dec. 19—Six people _____
(1. kill)

in an accident on the Santa Monica Freeway

yesterday. Seventeen other people _____. Six trucks and
(2. hurt)

seventeen cars _____.
(3. involve)

The accident occurred shortly after 8:00 P.M. when a truck

_____ by another truck. Then the two trucks
(4. hit)

_____ by several other cars. The cars and trucks caught fire.
(5. hit)

Some of the people _____ by other cars when they tried to
(6. injure)

escape the fire. An ambulance _____ to the scene and fire
(7. call)

trucks _____. Then the state police _____.
(8. notify) (9. notify)

The fire _____ at about noon yesterday. The injured people
(10. put out)

_____ to the hospital. The freeway _____.
(11. take) (12. close)

to traffic all day.



catch fire = start to burn

escape = get away; reach freedom

freeway = highway

AKEN.

Review: Passive Past

Someone took her jewelry. Her jewelry [redacted]

Note: Use the passive when you don't know who did the action.

irregular past participles: broke → broken
found → found
threw → thrown

left → left
stole → stolen

Last Saturday evening, someone robbed Ellen Downing. Shortly after midnight, someone broke into her house. Someone broke the downstairs windows. Someone threw her clothes everywhere. Someone unlocked her jewelry box. Someone took her gold jewelry. Someone stole her compact disc player and her television. Someone took some money. Someone left the front door open. Someone in the neighborhood called the police.

[illegible]

break into = enter a building by force

TE

Adjectives Ending in -ed and -ing

Past of the Verb To Be

The movie bored Dave.

Dave was The movie was

PRACTICE

Do

'The Sharks.' Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| The movie didn't interest Dave. | 1. Dave _____ |
| | 2. The movie _____ |
| The sharks frightened Dave. | 3. The sharks _____ |
| | 4. Dave _____ |
| The plot confused Dave. | 5. The plot _____ |
| | 6. Dave _____ |
| The violence shocked Dave. | 7. Dave _____ |
| | 8. The violence _____ |
| On the other hand, the movie entertained Phil. | 9. Phil _____ |
| | 10. The movie _____ |
| The plot fascinated Phil. | 11. The plot _____ |
| | 12. Phil _____ |
| The ending surprised Phil. | 13. Phil _____ |
| | 14. The ending _____ |

MAKE

Fill in

Answers from the Practice above.

Phil: Wasn't *The Sharks* an _____ movie?

Dave: I didn't think so. I thought the movie was _____.

Phil: Weren't you _____ by the ending?

Dave: No. I was _____.

Notes: words: plot = plan of a story violence = rough physical force

SAPP

Adjectives Ending in -ed and -ing

Verb To Be

I thought it was I was
It was I was

TI

dialogue

direct ad

adjective

Dave: Wasn't Wonder World Amusement Park bore?
(1. bore)

Phil: Were you bored? I thought it was great. The roller
(2. bore)
coaster ride was really exciting.
(3. excite)

Dave: I didn't think so. I was disappointed.
(4. disappoint)

Phil: Did you like the train ride around the park?

Dave: No. I thought it was boring.
(5. bore)

Phil: You liked the boat ride, didn't you?

Dave: No. We had to wait in line for an hour.

By the time I got on the boat, I was exhausted.
(6. exhaust)

Phil: What about the Wild Water Show? It was amazing!
(7. amaze)

Dave: I wasn't amazed. I thought it was terrifying.
(8. amaze) (9. terrify)

You know, the man was almost killed.

Phil: Well, I thought it was very entertaining.
(10. entertain)

Dave: I thought the most entertaining part of the amusement park was the
restaurant!



WORK

Write a sentence about the following things. Use adjectives ending in ed or ing.

horror movies

amusement parks

Quantifiers: A Little, A Few, A Lot Of
There is and There Are

Facts about the City of Lambertville

air pollution	2%
antique shops	25
apartment buildings	53
churches	3
crime	3 criminal offenses per year
grocery stores	2
hotels	3
industry	1%
museums	2
office buildings	2
old houses	150
restaurants	19

New Words industry = large business
 air pollution = air that is not clean or pure

TELS IN LAMBERTVILLE.

There are restaurants in Lambertville.

There are hotels in Lambertville.

There's air pollution in Lambertville.

Note: *a lot of* = a large number *a little* and *a few* = a small number

Use *a lot of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.

Use *a few* with countable nouns.

Use *a little* with uncountable nouns. industry air pollution crime



0.

. lot

no time

1. *here* *lit* *on* _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

T

THERE ISN'T MUCH NOISE AT NIGHT.

Quantifiers: *Much, Many, Any*

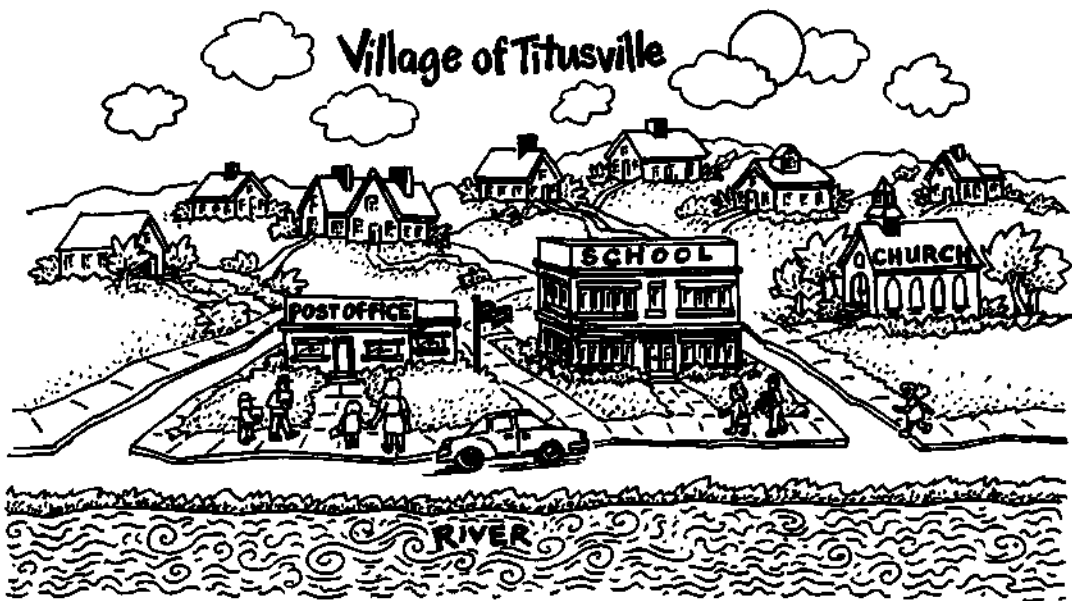
There Is and There Are

There aren't movie theaters in Titusville.
There aren't buildings in Titusville.
There isn't noise at night in Titusville.

Note: *any* = none *aren't many* and *isn't much* = a small number
Use *many* with countable nouns. Use *much* with uncountable nouns.
noise litter

P

Lo
thi



- 1. people _____
- 2. shops _____
- 3. traffic _____
- 4. hotels _____
- 5. industry _____
- 6. buildings _____
- 7. litter _____
- 8. apartments _____
- 9. houses _____
- 10. hospitals _____

5 IN TITUSVILLE.

Quantifiers: One, No, Any

There Is and There Are

There's	[]	church in Titusville.
There are		discos in Titusville.
There aren't		discos in Titusville.

Note: When you put *no* before a noun, it expresses a negative idea:
no discos.

Use *any* with a negative verb. *There aren't any* discos.

32. Then fill in the blanks with *one*,

1. There aren't _____ movie theaters in Titusville.
2. There's _____ school in Titusville.
3. There's _____ litter on the streets in Titusville.
4. There are _____ grocery stores in Titusville.
5. There's _____ church in Titusville.
6. There isn't _____ air pollution in Titusville.
7. There aren't _____ restaurants in Titusville.
8. There are _____ hospitals in Titusville.
9. There aren't _____ department stores in Titusville.
10. There's _____ post office in Titusville.
11. There are _____ highways or freeways in Titusville.
12. There aren't _____ hotels in Titusville.
13. There's _____ industry in Titusville.
14. There aren't _____ office buildings in Titusville.

There's one _____

There aren't any _____

There are no _____

ISN'T

ENOUGH.

Too and Enough

Verb To Be

The closet is small.

The closet is small.

The closet isn't large

Note: Place *too* before the word it modifies.
Place *enough* after the word it modifies.



Write a sentence.

1. My apartment is expensive. (too)

2. My apartment is also small. (too)

3. The kitchen isn't modern. (enough)

4. The kitchen is small. (too)

5. The closets aren't big. (enough)

6. It isn't close to a shopping area. (enough)

7. It's far from the bus station. (too)

8. My street isn't safe. (enough)

9. The neighborhood is dangerous. (too)

10. The neighborhood is noisy. (too)

use.

Too and Enough with Infinitives**Verb To Be**

She's short on the basketball team.

She isn't tall on the basketball team.

She can't be on the basketball team.

1. short

2. tall

She can't run on the track team.

3. fast

4. slow

He can't play professional baseball.

5. young

6. old

He can't play on the football team.

7. small

8. big

9. heavy

She can't play on the tennis team.

10. good

11. accurate

12. fast

He can't be on the boxing team.

13. small

14. quick

15. strong

team = a group of people who do something together,
such as play a sport

track (team) = racing or running (team)

professional = at a level to make money from an activity,
such as a sport



boxer

I KNOW YOU WORK VERY HARD.

Adverbs of Manner

Simple Present

I'm not a very graceful dancer.

I think you dance very graceful ☐

Note: Add *ly* to form most adverbs of manner.

irregular forms: fast → fast hard → hard good → well



1. I'm not a very good piano player.

all.

2. I'm not a very quick learner.

3. I'm not a very cautious driver.

4. I'm not a very fast reader.

5. I'm not a very neat dresser.

6. I'm not a very graceful dancer.

7. I'm not a very good tennis player.

8. I'm not a very attentive listener.

9. I'm not a very hard worker.

10. I'm not a very good swimmer.

WORK

que

I can't sing. I don't have a very good voice.

Review: Word Order of Adverbs and Adjectives

Present, Present Continuous

	verb	object	adverb of degree	adverb of manner	adverb of degree
I don't	speak	English		fast	enough.
I	speak	English	too	slowly.	

Note: Do not use adverbs of manner between the verb and its object.
Incorrect: I speak slowly English.

1. English/ your / like / class / how / you / do / ?

_____ 62 _____

2. [it / much / I / very / like / .

3. very / it's / interesting / .

4. ■ a / students / of / your / there / lot / are / class / in / ?

5. | no, / many / students / aren't / there / .

6. small / it's / class / a / .

7. ■ learning / you / much / are / English/ ?

8. □ yes, / but / enough / I / fast / speak / don't / .

9. well / you / I / speak / very / English / think/ .

How well do you speak English? _____

How well do you understand English? _____

ALCOHOL.

Noun Comparisons with *More, Less, Fewer*

Should

You should take vitamins.

You should drink alcohol.

You should eat vegetables.

You should eat cookies.

Note: Use *more* with countable and uncountable nouns.

Use *fewer* with countable nouns

Use *less* with uncountable nouns.

alcohol candy cheese coffee meat sugar yogurt food

n

1. vitamins _____
2. candy _____
3. yogurt _____
4. sugar _____
5. carrots _____
6. alcohol _____
7. potato chips _____
8. meat _____
9. milk _____
10. coffee _____
11. apples _____
12. soft drinks _____
13. cheese _____
14. cookies _____
15. low-fat food _____

GRAY CAT ISN'T AS FRIENDLY AS THE BLACK CAT.

As + Adjective + As

Verb To Be

The gray cat is the black cat.

The gray cat isn't the black cat.

Note: Use as . . . as with one-, two-, or three-syllable adjectives.
The verb can be either negative or affirmative.

The Gray Cat

one year old	graceful
14 inches tall	friendly
9 pounds	playful
17 inches long	clean
gentle	healthy
nice	active
beautiful	

The Black Cat

one year old	graceful
16 inches tall	very friendly
12 pounds	very playful
19 inches long	clean
gentle	very healthy
nice	active
very beautiful	

P RACTICE

Write the sentence in the space provided.

1. old
2. tall
3. heavy
4. long
5. big
6. gentle
7. nice
8. beautiful
9. graceful
10. friendly
11. playful
12. clean
13. healthy
14. active



**The Same As and Different From
Verb To Be**

My tie has red stripes.

Your tie has red stripes.

My tie is yours.

My tie has red stripes.

Your tie has blue stripes

My tie is yours.

1. My sweater is wool. Your sweater is nylon.

2. My gloves are brown leather. Your gloves are brown leather.

3. My umbrella is red. Your umbrella is black.

4. My ring is gold. Your ring is silver.

5. My watch is a Timex. Your watch is a Timex.

6. My slacks are gray wool. Your slacks are gray wool.

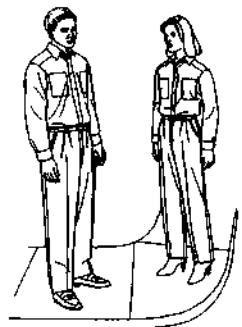
7. My scarf is cotton. Your scarf is silk.

8. My coat is navy blue wool. Your coat is navy blue wool.

9. My shirt is silk. Your shirt is polyester.

10. My wallet is brown leather. Your wallet is black leather.

e



Adjective Comparatives with -er and More

Verb To Be, Simple Present

The apartment in Queens is

-er

cheap → cheap

large → large

-ier

sunny → sunn

pretty → prett

more

expensive →

Notes: Add *r* or *er* to most one-syllable adjectives.

Add *er* to most two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*. Change the *y* to *i* and add *er*.

Put *more* before adjectives with three or more syllables. Put *more* before *modern* and *spacious*.

apartments in 1.

1. (large) The apartment in Brooklyn is _____ than the apartment in Queens.
2. (new) The kitchen is _____.
3. (sunny) It's on the top floor, so it's _____ than the apartment in Queens.
4. (noisy) It's on a _____ street than the apartment in Queens.
5. (close) It's also _____ to transportation.
6. (modern) The building is _____ than the building in Queens.
7. (expensive) The apartment in Brooklyn is _____ than the apartment in Queens.
8. (small) The apartment in Queens is _____ than the apartment in Brooklyn.
9. (beautiful) However, it's _____.
10. (large) The bedroom is _____ than the bedroom in the apartment in Brooklyn.
11. (pretty) The apartment is on a _____ street.
12. (cheap) The apartment in Queens is _____ than the apartment in Brooklyn.

sunny = having bright sunlight

LYNN IS THE / ALI TIVE PERSON

Adjective Superlatives with -est and The Most

Verb To Be

Marie is	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">[]</div>	person I know.
John is		person I know.
Lynn is		person I know.

-est

Note: Add *est* to most one-syllable adjectives.

-iest

Add *est* to most two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*. Change the *y* to *i* and add *est*.

the most

Put *the most* before adjectives with three or more syllables. Put *the most* before two-syllable adjectives ending in *ed*: *the most organized*.

irregular form: good → best

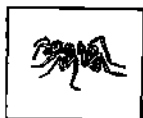
PRACTICE

Make a superlative

1. nice _____
2. organized _____
3. busy _____
4. good singer _____
5. funny _____
6. serious _____
7. old _____
8. messy _____
9. intelligent _____
10. rich _____
11. beautiful _____
12. heavy _____
13. tall _____
14. talkative _____
15. good musician _____
16. strong _____

Review: Adjective Comparatives and Superlatives

Verb To Be



A turtle is slower than an ant, but a snail is the slowest of the three.

Note: When you are comparing two things, add *er* to adjectives or put *more* before adjectives. When you are comparing three or more things, add *est* to adjectives or put *the most* before adjectives.

PRACTICE

Write comparative and superlative sentences.

S.

1. intelligent: a dog a horse a monkey

the _____

2. big: a dog a cat a horse

3. dangerous: a scorpion a snake a shark

4. strong: a dog a cat a horse

5. graceful: a cat a dog a bird

6. fast: a dog a cat a horse

7. colorful: a butterfly a goldfish a parrot

8. small: a snail a mouse an ant

CAROL MORE EFFICIENTLY THAN JERRY

Adverb Comparatives with -er and More

Simple Present



Carol

types 30 words per minute
takes shorthand 90 words per minute
answers the telephone very politely
takes messages very carefully
spells accurately
gets to work very early
stays at work late
works very hard
finishes her work quickly
follows directions very carefully
dresses very neatly
gets along with people easily

Jerry

types 50 words per minute
takes shorthand 110 words per minute
answers the telephone politely
takes messages carefully
spells very accurately
gets to work early
stays at work very late
works hard
finishes his work very quickly
follows directions carefully
dresses neatly
gets along with people very easily

shorthand = rapid writing where short forms are used for words and phrases

raise = an increase in salary

CAROL TAKES MESSAGES MORE CAREFULLY THAN JERRY.

Carol takes messages Jerry.

-er

fast → fast

late → late

Note: Add *r* or *er* to
one-syllable adverbs.

irregular form: well → better

more

slowly →

politely →

Put *more* before adverbs
with two or more syllables.

exception: early → earlier

14. Then compare Carol's qualities as a secretary with

1. Jerry _____
2. Jerry _____
3. Carol _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

2K

Jerry v

e.

_____ deserves a raise because _____

THAN (

Review: Comparisons with Adjectives, Adverbs and Nouns Verb To Be, Simple Present

Alberta is Olga.

She plays tennis Olga.

She has Olga.

with 4. to

1. Alberta is 115 pounds, and Olga is 105 pounds.

2. Alberta is 5 feet 2 inches tall. Olga is 5 feet 4 inches tall.

3. Alberta is 30 years old. Olga is 27 years old.

4. Alberta dresses neatly, but Olga doesn't always dress neatly.

5. Alberta has a lot of friends. Olga has only a few friends.

6. Alberta is very pretty. Olga is pretty.

7. Alberta plays tennis very well. Olga plays tennis well.

8. Alberta reads very quickly. Olga reads quickly.

9. Alberta is very intelligent. Olga is intelligent.

10. Alberta makes \$40,000 a year. Olga makes \$50,000 a year.

AT THE NEEDS.

Noun Clauses as Objects

Verb To Be, Simple Present

What does she need?

I don't know

What's her favorite color?

I don't know

15.

It's

1. It's Louise's birthday. What can we get her?

2. What does she need?

3. What does she want?

4. What's her favorite color?

5. What kind of book does she like?

6. What type of jewelry does she like?

7. What size glove does she wear?

8. What's her favorite perfume?

9. What kind of candy does she like?

10. What's her favorite flower?

HERE IT IS LOCATED.

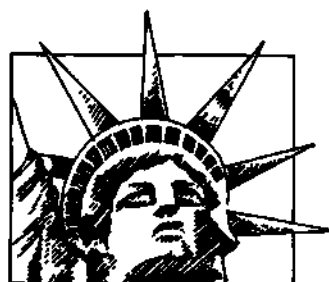
Noun Clauses as Objects

Simple Present, Simple Past

What's the name of this statue?

I don't know OR

It's the Statue of Liberty.



Note: Do not contract words with *is* at the end of a sentence

irregular past tense verb: cost → cost

1 What's the name of the statue above?

It is.

2. Where is it located?

3. What does it represent?

4. How old is it?

5. Where did it come from?

6. How did it get to the United States?

7. How much did it cost?

8. How high is it?

9. What's it made of?

10. What is the statue holding?

the Statue of Liberty

represent = be a sign or symbol of

DO YOU

Noun Clauses as Objects

Verb To Be, Simple Present, Present Continuous

How long is it?
Do you know

1. What's the name of the movie?

of the movie is?

2. What is it about?

3. What time does it start?

4. What time does it end?

5. How long is it?

6. Where is it playing?

7. Where's the Strand Theater?

8. How far is it?

9. How long does it take to get there?

10. How much does the movie cost?

MAKE IT V

A new star
there

ited you to go

LL HIM

Object Pronoun Reference

Simple Present, Future with *Will*, Polite Imperatives

Is John there?

No, he isn't.

Would you please tell to call ?

nouns

subject pronouns

object pronouns

John
Susan Burns
the telephone number
Mr. and Mrs. Burns

I
you
he
she
it
they

me
you
him
her
it
them

Is Susan Burns there? She's at a meeting. May I give a message? ₍₁₎

Yes. This is Leonard Peterson. Would you ask to call before ₍₂₎ ₍₃₎ noon? ☐ Does she have your phone number?

Yes, I think she has , but it's 555-2323. ₍₄₎

Are your parents at home? No, they aren't. Who's calling?

My name is John B. Goode, but they don't know . I'm a ₍₅₎ photographer. Please tell I called. I'll call tomorrow. ₍₆₎ ₍₇₎

May I speak to Dr. Lau? He's with a patient right now. May I give a message? ₍₈₎

f This is Dennis Mason. Would you please tell to call right ₍₉₎ ₍₁₀₎ away? It's very important. My number is 555-0372. ☐ I'll tell . I'm ₍₁₁₎ sure he'll call this afternoon. ₍₁₂₎

RK!

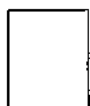
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Object vs. Subject Pronouns

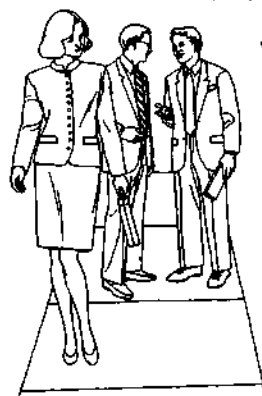
Simple Present

subject pronouns

object pronouns



know
works with



1. Do you know she / her ?
2. ☐ Yes, I know she / her. She works with I / me.
3. ■ What does she / her do?
4. ☐ She / Her works in the office.
5. ■ Is she / her married?
6. ☐ No, she / her is divorced.
7. How old is she / her ?
8. ☐ I don't know. Why are you asking so many questions about she / her?
9. \ Because I want to ask she / her for a date!

Florie: Do you want to go to a movie with Bob and I?

Marie: No, thanks. John and me are going to watch television tonight.

Florie: _____

Marie: _____

date = an appointment with a person for a social event

Reflexive Pronouns

Simple Present, Future with Will

singular		plural	
I'll enjoy		We'll enjoy	
You'll enjoy		We'll enjoy	
He'll enjoy		They'll enjoy	
She'll enjoy			

Note: Reflexive pronouns refer back to the subject of the sentence.
by myself, by herself, and so on = alone

Babysitter: Hi, I'm the baby sitter.

Mrs. Taylor: Hello. Please come in. Make ⁽¹⁾ at home. There's lots of food in the refrigerator. Please help . ⁽²⁾

Babysitter: Don't worry about me. I'll fix ⁽³⁾ something to eat. What do the children like to eat?

Mrs. Taylor: They'll help ⁽⁴⁾ when they get hungry. Oh, and don't let Greg to climb any trees. He sometimes hurts . ⁽⁵⁾ Watch Melissa. She shouldn't be by . Yesterday she burned on the stove. ⁽⁷⁾

Babysitter: Don't worry. I'll watch her. What do the children like to do?

Mrs. Taylor: Oh, they'll amuse ⁽⁹⁾. And there's one more thing. Jeff can't play with his knife. I don't want him to cut . ⁽⁸⁾ Call us if the children don't behave . ⁽¹⁰⁾ The number is 555-3306.

Words: amuse = spend time in a pleasant way behave = act in a proper manner

SHE DID IT HE

Reflexive Pronouns

Simple Present, Simple Past, Future with Will

singular
I did it
You did it
He did it
She did it

plural
We did it
You did it
They did it

irregular past tense verb: build → built

Lucy and Sandro bought an old house in Missouri. The house needed a lot of work. They didn't have a lot of money, so they decided to do most of the work (1). People told them that they could never redo the kitchen (2). "But," said Lucy, "we read lots of do-it-yourself books, and then we began. Slowly we learned to do everything (3)."

Sandro put in new kitchen cabinets, which he built (4). "It's much cheaper if you do it (5), and you can save (6) thousands of dollars." Lucy painted the entire kitchen (7). She also made the kitchen curtains (8). "I enjoyed doing it (9)," said Lucy. "Next year we hope to add a family room to the house. Of course, we'll do all of the work (10)."

redo = do again refinish = put a new surface on

S ARE MADE OF SILK. THE OTHER IS MADE C

Another, The Other, and The Others

Verb To Be

One tie is made of cotton.

are made of silk.
 are made of silk.

Four ties are made of silk.

is made of cotton.
 is made of cotton.

Two ties are \$12.95.

is \$15.50.
 is \$17.95.



Note: the others = the only ones left (plural)
 the other = the only one left (singular)
 another = one of several (singular)

are There with *another*, *the other*, or
 it or it

Two ties are less than \$15.50.

1. _____ are more than \$15.50.
2. _____ are more than \$15.50.

Two ties are \$12.95.

3. _____ is \$16.95.
4. _____ is \$17.95.

Four ties need to be dry-cleaned.

5. _____ is washable.
6. _____ is washable.

Two ties are narrow.

7. _____ are wide.
8. _____ are wide.

One tie is striped.

9. _____ is plaid.
10. _____ is plaid.

THE OTHERS

Another, The Other, and The Others

Simple Present, Present Continuous

One woman is short.

Four women are tall.

Three women are wearing dresses.

are tall.

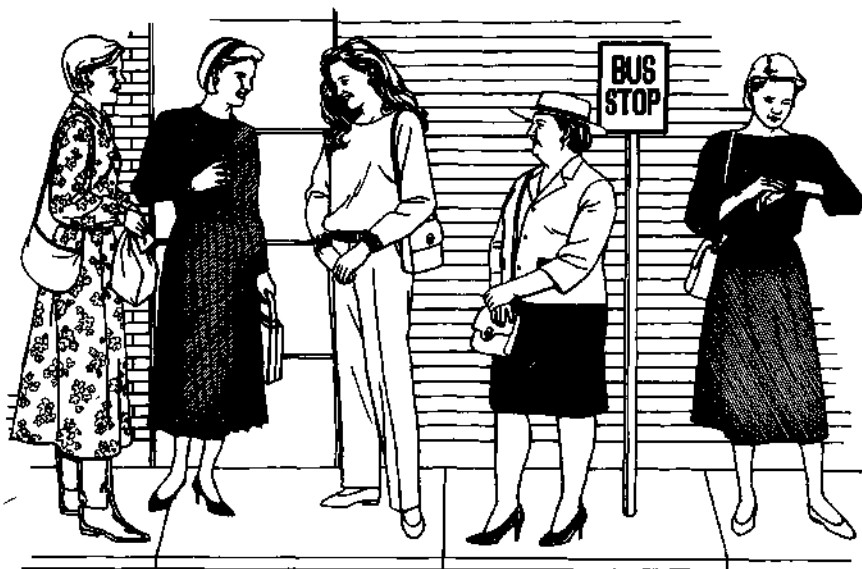
is short.

is wearing a suit.

Note: *The others* is plural. *Another* and *the other* are singular.
another = one of several the other = the only one left

Figure below. The _____ in the _____

or



1. One woman is short. _____ are tall.
2. Four women are thin. _____ is fat.
3. One woman is fat. _____ are thin.
4. Four women are middle-aged. _____ is young.
5. Three women are wearing dresses. _____ is wearing a suit.
6. Four women have short hair. _____ has long hair.
7. One woman has a hat on. _____ don't have hats on.
8. Two women have high heels on. _____ has boots on.
9. One woman isn't smiling. _____ are smiling.
10. Four women are talking. _____ is looking at her watch.

I LI LIV

OTHER PEOPLE, BUT I DON'T MIND

Review: Reflexives, *Other, Another*,
Simple Present

I like working by but I don't mind working with ple.
I like working with but I don't mind working by
I like working with

Note: You can use the infinitive or the gerund after the verb *like*.

I

c
e

ok at the

1. (work)
2. (live)
3. (take a vacation)
4. (go to the movies)
5. (eat at a restaurant)
6. (take a walk)
7. (listen to music)
8. (go shopping)
9. (read)
10. (watch TV)

SHE SENT

R FRIENDS.

To, For, or No Preposition with Indirect Objects

Simple Past

objects

indirect direct indirect

Barbara Ann sent her friends holiday cards.

She sent holiday cards ☐ her friends.

Note: Use *to* or *for* when the indirect object comes after the direct object.
Do not use *to* or *for* when the indirect object comes first.

Use *to* after the verbs below.

send mail give serve write

Use *for* after the verbs below.

buy get make bake cook

1. Barbara Ann sent _____ her friends holiday cards.
2. She wrote letters _____ some friends.
3. She mailed a gift _____ her grandmother.
4. She also mailed _____ her grandfather a gift.
5. She bought _____ her mother a blouse.
6. She bought perfume _____ her older sister.
7. She made an apron _____ her younger sister.
8. She got _____ her children toys.
9. She also got clothes _____ them.
10. She gave a book _____ her father.
11. She baked some cookies _____ her aunt and uncle.
12. She gave _____ her husband a tie.
13. She cooked a big meal _____ everyone.
14. She served turkey _____ everyone.
15. Afterwards, she served _____ everyone dessert.

A

Adjective + Preposition

Verb To Be

Most men are interested sports.
Most women are bored sports.

bored
entertained
fascinated
shocked

interested

tired
frightened

Most people Most men Most women	are	interested frightened bored fascinated entertained tired shocked	by in of	sports. the latest fashions. violent movies. TV commercials. the news on TV. sharks. snakes their jobs. cars.
---------------------------------------	-----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Separable Two-Word Verbs

Should, Have To

If it's cold, you should

	noun or pronoun object	particle	noun object only
turn	the heat <input type="checkbox"/>	on on. <input type="checkbox"/>	the heat.

Note: Use an object pronoun before the particle, *not* after the particle.

two-word verbs

take off = remove
take back = return
turn down = lower
turn off = shut off
turn on = start

call up = telephone
✓ call back = return a telephone call
fill up = make full
fill out = complete
start up = cause a motor to begin

1. If you get a message to return someone's phone call, you should _____ within a day or two.
2. If you are in a movie theater and the sound is loud, you should ask ~~the~~ manager to _____.
3. If you buy an appliance that doesn't work, you should _____ to the store.
4. Before you take a bath in a bathtub, you should _____ with water before you get in.
5. When a man with a hat enters a room, he should _____.
6. You shouldn't leave any appliances on when you aren't at home. You should _____ before you leave the house.
7. If you want to cancel an appointment with a doctor, you should _____ 24 hours in advance.
8. If you want a job, you have to get an application and then _____.

I L KED

Separable Two-Word Verbs

Simple Past

Look up the new words.

I looked up.

Note: Use an object pronoun before the particle, *not* after the particle.

Common particles are *up, down, in, on, over, out, off*.

two-word verbs

look over = examine

read over = read again

look up = search for information

fill in = write information in spaces

P R

Put

1. Turn on the light.
2. Put on your glasses.
3. Pick up a pen.
4. Look over the homework.
5. Write down your answers.
6. Fill in the blanks.
7. Look up the new words
in the dictionary.
8. Read over your paper.
9. Cross out your mistakes.
10. Hand in the homework.

hand in up.

fill in

negative or affirmative verbs.

I did a homework assignment on _____.

I _____ the homework assignment before I begin to write.

I _____ my answers _____.

I _____ the homework assignment _____ on time.

Review: Prepositions of Place: In, On, At

Verb To Be, Simple Present

I live an apartment.
 Dallas.
 Room 532.
 the basement.

I live Royal Lane.
 the corner of Royal Lane and High Street.
 the right side of the street.
 the top floor.

I live 56 Royal Lane.

t.

1. I live _____ Royal Lane _____ in _____ North Dallas.
2. It's the first house _____ the right.
3. I live _____ 52 Main Street.
4. That's _____ Houston.
5. I live _____ apartment 63-C.
6. It's the third building _____ the left.
7. I live _____ the basement of the building.
8. My address is 412 High Street _____ Dallas.
9. I work _____ the top floor, _____ Room 6.
10. I work _____ Silverton _____ the corner of Union and Fourth.
11. I live _____ 16 Park Place, apartment 1-B.
12. It's the second door _____ your right.

fire in your kitchen.

This is an emergency!

There's a robber in my apartment!

I live at 2559 High Street in Dallas
 in apartment 5-A.

Please come immediately!

This is _____

There's _____

emergency = an unexpected event that you must do something
 about at once

SHE'S WORKING

IN MARCH.

Review: Prepositions of Time: In, At, For, Since, From-To

Simple Past, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous

She worked

Saturday.

February 1st.

night.

9:00 ☐ 5:00. (a beginning time and an ending time)

She worked for me

two months. (a period of time)

March. (a beginning of time)

PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks with *on, at, from, in* or *since*.

MEMO

To: Nancy Ping, Personnel Manager

From: Barbara Woods, Art Director

Re: Mary Hee Kim

Mary Hee Kim has been working for this company (1.) since 1990. She has been working in the art department (2.) _____ 1992. She has been working directly with me (3.) _____ two months now. She came to the art department (4.) _____ March 15th. She has been working on a special project (5.) _____ April. She hasn't missed a day of work (6.) _____ a year. Last month, she worked extra hours to get her work done on time. She came into the office (7.) _____ 8:00 A.M. (8.) _____ Saturday. She worked (9.) _____ 8:00 _____ 6:00. She also worked (10.) _____ night (11.) _____ April 3rd and 4th.

Mary hasn't received a raise (12.) _____ three years. I recommend that she receive a raise.

MAKE IT WORK

Fill in the blanks with *on, at, from, in* or *since*.

I've been working at my present job _____.

I've been working in the same department _____.

I haven't received a raise _____.

APPENDIX

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
be	being	was/were	been
become	becoming	became	become
begin	beginning	began	begun
break	breaking	broke	broken
bring	bringing	brought	brought
build	building	built	built
buy	buying	bought	bought
catch	catching	caught	caught
come	coming	came	come
cost	costing	cost	cost
cut	cutting	cut	cut
do	doing	did	done
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
drive	driving	drove	driven
eat	eating	ate	eaten
fall	falling	fell	fallen
feed	feeding	fed	fed
find	finding	found	found
fly	flying	flew	flown
get	getting	got	gotten
give	giving	gave	given
go	going	went	gone
grow	growing	grew	grown
have	having	had	had
hear	hearing	heard	heard
hit	hitting	hit	hit
hurt	hurting	hurt	hurt
know	knowing	knew	known
leave	leaving	left	left
make	making	made	made
meet	meeting	met	met
pay	paying	paid	paid
put	putting	put	put
quit	quitting	quit	quit
read	reading	read	read
ride	riding	rode	ridden
ring	ringing	rang	rung
run	running	ran	run
say	saying	said	said
see	seeing	saw	seen
sell	selling	sold	sold
send	sending	sent	sent

Verbs

	m	rticiple
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Irregular Noun Plurals

Sing	Plural
child	children
deer	deer
fish	fish
foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice
person	people
sheep	sheep

Uncountable Nouns

air	heat	snow
air pollution	industry	spinach
alcohol	jewelry	sugar
beer	juice	tea
bread	lightning	traffic
broccoli	litter	transportation
candy	mail	trash
cake	meat	water
champagne	medicine	weather
cheese	milk	wine
coffee	money	work
corn	music	yogurt
crime	noise	
dust	perfume	
electricity	rain	
food	smog	
gasoline	smoke	
grass		

* Some of these words are occasionally used as countable nouns.

Page 1

2. baths
3. bedrooms
4. walls
5. roofs
6. patios
7. garages
8. fireplaces
9. dens
10. studies
11. bookshelves
12. ovens
13. window boxes
14. radios
15. floors

Page 2 and 3

2. Goldfish aren't dangerous.
3. Rattlesnakes are dangerous.
4. Deer aren't dangerous.
5. Geese aren't dangerous.
6. Rats are (aren't) dangerous.
7. Alligators are dangerous.
8. Wasps aren't (are) dangerous.
9. Butterflies aren't dangerous.
10. Sheep aren't dangerous.
11. Scorpions are dangerous.
12. Mice aren't dangerous.

Make It Work

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:
I'm afraid of sharks.
I'm afraid of alligators (snakes).

Pages 4 and 5

Individual answers.

Pages 6

2. the picture frames
3. the rose bushes
4. the garden tools
5. the beach towels
6. the paint brushes
7. the salad bowls
8. the coffee tables
9. the shower curtains
10. the rubber gloves
11. the wine glasses
12. the wall clocks

Make It Work

They're birthday cards.

Page 7

2. A shark is a fish.
3. A snake is a reptile.
4. A butterfly is an insect.
5. A goose is a bird.
6. An alligator is a reptile.
7. A wasp is an insect.
8. A parrot is a bird.
9. A mouse is a rodent.
10. A fly is an insect.
11. A turtle is a reptile.
12. A cockroach is an insect.
13. A rat is a rodent.
14. An ant is an insect.
15. A goldfish is a fish.

Make It Work

Individual answers. Answers that match the pictures are:

- a parrot
- a butterfly
- a goldfish

Pages 8 and 9

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2. The, the | 9. —, — |
| 3. The, — | 10. The, — |
| 4. The, — | 11. The, —, — |
| 5. The, — | 12. The, the |
| 6. —, the | 13. —, the, the |
| 7. —, the | 14. —, — |
| 8. —, —, — | 15. —, —, the |

Page 10

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 2. a, the | 9. the, The, the |
| 3. the, The | 10. the, the |
| 4. the, a | 11. the, the |
| 5. a, the | 12. The, a |
| 6. the, a | 13. the, the |
| 7. the, The | 14. the |
| 8. the, a | |

Page 11

2. Waikiki is a beach.
3. South America is a continent.
4. The Pacific is an ocean.
5. An apple is a fruit.
6. Corn is a vegetable.
7. The Nile is a river.
8. A shark is a fish.
9. An ant is an insect.
10. Puerto Rico is an island.
11. The Netherlands is a country.
12. Coffee is a beverage.

Pages 12 and 13

2. He's 48 (years old).
3. He's 5' 8" (five feet, eight inches tall).
4. He weighs 180 pounds (LBS).
5. He has blond hair. (His hair is blond.)
6. He has blue eyes. (His eyes are blue.)
7. He doesn't smoke. (He's a non-smoker.)
8. He's a teacher.
9. He makes (earns) over \$30,000 a year.
10. He's single. (He isn't married.)
11. He speaks English and French.
12. He plays (enjoys/likes) tennis and ping pong.
13. He likes reading (to read). (His hobby is reading.)

Page 14

Individual questions.

Page 15

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 2. gets | 9. get |
| 3. clean | 10. helps |
| 4. cleans | 11. answer |
| 5. fix | 12. answers |
| 6. fixes | 13. drive |
| 7. answer | 14. drives |
| 8. answers | |

Pages 16 and 17

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2. decided | 9. answered |
| 3. baked | 10. liked |
| 4. packed | 11. arrived |
| 5. walked | 12. noticed |
| 6. jumped | 13. entered |
| 7. followed | 14. looked |
| 8. asked | 15. killed |

Page 18

2. live
3. visit
4. live
5. walked
6. jumped
7. followed
8. stop
9. talk

10. asked
11. want
12. like
13. liked
14. walked
15. see
16. expected
17. reached
18. pulled
19. kill
20. killed

Make It Work

There isn't any (left).

There aren't any

Page 19

Individual answers. See the Appendix for irregular verbs.

Page 20 and 21

2. She attended Huntington Elementary School from 1960 to 1968.
3. She attended Huntington Elementary School for eight years.
4. She completed the eighth (8th) grade.
5. She attended high school for four years.
6. She went to Newport High School.
7. She attended Newport High School from 1969 to 1973.
8. She completed the twelfth (12th) grade.
9. She received a diploma.
10. She graduated from Newport High School.
11. She went to the University of California.
12. Her major subject was English.
13. She attended the University of California from 1974 to 1978.
14. She received a bachelor's degree.

Pages 22 and 23

2. He was an English teacher.
3. He taught English.
4. He worked for Greenfield High School for eleven years.

5. He earned \$27,500 (a year).
6. He left Greenfield High School because he got a job in California.
7. He worked at Ames Department Store.
8. He was a sales clerk.
9. He sold furniture.
10. He worked for Ames Department Store for two years.
11. He earned \$10,400 (a year).
12. He left Ames Department Store because he got a teaching job in Massachusetts.

Page 24

2. (How long) did you work for Star Shoe Company?
3. (Who) did you work for?
4. (When) did she leave A. B. C. Company?
5. (Why) did she leave A.B.C. Company?
6. (When) did you graduate from college?
7. (What college) did you graduate from?
8. (Where) did he attend high school?
9. (When) did he attend high school?
10. (What) high school did he attend?
11. (How long) did she work for National Bank?
12. (Who) did she work for?
13. (How much) did he earn at Selby Company?
14. (What) did you teach at Harbor High School?
15. (When) did you teach at Harbor High School?
16. (How long) did you teach at Harbor High School?

Pages 25

2. She mailed her grandmother a gift.
3. She bought her mother a blouse.
4. She got her children toys.
5. She gave her father a book.

6. She made her sister an apron.
7. She baked her aunt and uncle cookies.
8. She got her husband a tie.
9. She cooked her family a big meal.
10. She served everyone turkey.

Page 26

2. The waiter brought some wine to them.
3. He poured some wine for Mr. Green and Mr. Bang.
4. Then the waiter handed menus to them.
5. Mr. Green gave their order to the waiter.
6. He ordered steak for them.
7. After fifteen minutes the waiter served their food to them.
8. When the meal was over, the waiter handed the check to Mr. Green.
9. Mr. Green gave some money to the waiter.
10. He also left a tip for the waiter.

Page 27

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 3. for | 9. for |
| 4. — | 10. — |
| 5. for | 11. to |
| 6. — | 12. to |
| 7. to | 13. — |
| 8. to | 14. for |

Page 28

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 2. screamed | 9. heard |
| 3. started | 10. began |
| 4. saw | 11. joined |
| 5. chased | 12. caught |
| 6. ran | 13. found |
| 7. hit | 14. heard |
| 8. came | 15. called |

Pages 29 and 30

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 2. playing | 11. being |
| 3. practicing | 12. to own |
| 4. doing | 13. to buy |
| 5. practicing | 14. driving |
| 6. to give | 15. seeing |
| 7. getting | 16. working |
| 8. to have | 17. to support |
| 9. to have | 18. to be |
| 10. staying | |

Page 31

2. to have
3. retiring
4. working, to do
5. being
6. working
7. swimming, gardening
8. doing
9. writing, to take
10. to travel

Page 32

2. to buy
3. looking (to look)
4. dancing
5. dancing
6. to dance
7. to learn
8. smoking
9. jogging
10. swimming
11. being
12. fishing
13. camping
14. fishing
15. camping
16. to go

Page 34

2. to take
3. working
4. to go
5. working
6. to work
7. working
8. to be
9. having
10. to give
11. staying
12. to be

Page 35

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 2. made | 9. did |
| 3. did | 10. do |
| 4. did | 11. did |
| 5. did | 12. did |
| 6. did | 13. do |
| 7. made | 14. made |
| 8. made | 15. did |

Page 36

Individual answers.

Page 37

Individual answers beginning with *I'll probably*.

Page 38

2. will look, walks
3. is, will leave
4. will take, leave
5. leave, will throw
6. arrive, will drink
7. dance, will dance
8. will throw, leave
9. will be
10. throws, will get

Page 39

2. After she sees London, she'll fly to Paris.
3. When she's in Paris, she'll see the Eiffel Tower.
4. After she leaves Paris, she'll go to Rome.
5. When she visits Rome, she'll go to some museums.
6. When she's in Rome, she'll see some famous fountains.
7. After she sees Rome, she'll go to Madrid.
8. After she spends a day in Madrid, she'll go to Athens.
9. When she visits Athens, she'll see some famous statues.
10. After she leaves Athens, she'll fly back to Tokyo.

Page 40

Individual answers beginning with *If it and including I'll or I won't*.

Page 41

Individual answers beginning with *I'd or I wouldn't*.

Page 42

Individual answers beginning with *If I were....*

Page 43

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:

2. If I needed money, I'd call my father (a friend).
3. If I had a headache, I'd take some aspirin.
4. If I felt sick, I'd go to bed.
5. If I broke my arm, I'd call a doctor (the hospital).
6. If my house were on fire, I'd call the fire department.

7. If I saw a car accident, I'd call an ambulance (the police/the police department).
8. If someone robbed my house (apartment), I'd call the police (the police department).
9. If I lost the keys to my house (apartment), I'd call my husband (wife). (I'd climb in through the window.)
10. If someone stole my wallet, I'd call the police (the police department).

Page 44

Individual answers.

Pages 45 and 46

2. 'm teaching
3. 's going
4. is writing
5. ('s not) isn't working
6. are building
7. 're doing
8. 're working
9. 's studying
10. 's getting
11. is going
12. 're living
13. 're working
14. is building
15. is selling
16. are living
17. ('re not) aren't doing
18. isn't working
19. is looking
20. 're getting

Page 47

2. He's flying on American (Airlines).
3. He's stopping in Chicago for an hour.
4. He's changing planes in Chicago.
5. He's flying on United (Airlines).
6. He's arriving in New York at 6:38 p.m.
7. He's staying in New York for three days.
8. He's returning to Seattle on July 2nd.
9. He's leaving at 12:50 p.m.

10. He's flying directly to Seattle.
11. He's flying on TWA.
12. He's arriving in Seattle at 9:20 p.m.

Page 48

2. was making
3. was cleaning
4. were jogging
5. were playing
6. was working
7. were sleeping
8. was listening
9. were studying
10. was watching
11. were exercising
12. was taking
13. were eating
14. was using

Page 49

2. He was talking on the telephone when the accident happened.
3. He was watching television when Steve came over.
4. He was relaxing on the patio when it began to rain.
5. He was cooking dinner when the baby started to cry.
6. He was eating dinner when he heard a loud noise.
7. He was studying when the doorbell rang.
8. He was taking a bath when Mary called.
9. He was reading a book when the dog started to bark.
10. He was taking a nap when his alarm clock went off.

Page 50

2. She hurt her back while she was moving furniture.
3. He cut his finger while he was cooking.
4. I fell down while I was riding a bicycle.
5. He slipped while he was walking in the snow.
6. She bumped her head while she was getting out of the car.

7. He tore his pants while he was working in the yard.
8. I burned my hand while I was cooking.
9. They had an accident while they were driving.
10. He broke his leg while he was playing football.

Page 51

2. cut, was shaving
3. was taking, rang
4. was taking, slipped, fell
5. rang, was making
6. was talking, began
7. was making, knocked
8. was frying, burned
9. broke, was doing
10. decided, went

Pages 52 and 53

2. They've been typing since 12:00.
3. He's been looking at the bulletin board since 1:45.
4. She's been talking on the telephone since 1:30.
5. They've been checking figures since 10:00.
6. She's been sitting at the switchboard since 9:00.
7. He's been waiting since 1:20.
8. She's been opening the mail since 1:45.
9. He's been writing a report since 11:00.
10. He's been out to lunch since 11:30.

Page 54

3. No, they haven't.
4. Yes, they have.
5. Yes, she has.
6. No, they haven't.
7. Yes, they have.
8. No, they haven't.
9. No, they haven't.
10. No, he hasn't.
11. Yes, he has.
12. No, she hasn't.
13. Yes, she has.
14. No, he hasn't.
15. Yes, he has.

Page 55

2. How long have you been listening to the boss?
3. How long have you been working on the report?
4. How long has he been talking on the telephone?
5. How long have they been eating lunch?
6. How long has she been sitting at the switchboard?
7. How long have you been waiting in the lobby?
8. How long has he been using the computer?
9. How long have you been filing letters?
10. How long have they been reading the mail?
11. How long has she been standing at the coffee machine?
12. How long have you been typing letters?

Pages 56 and 57

2. She's cooked dinner three times so far.
3. She's vacuumed once so far.
4. She's ironed the clothes once so far.
5. Myra and Becky have changed the beds once so far.
6. Roy has cleaned his room once so far.
7. He's watered the plants twice so far.
8. He's emptied the wastepaper baskets once so far.
9. Becky has dusted the living room once so far.
10. She's cleaned her room once so far.
11. Roy and Becky have cleaned the bathroom once so far.
12. They've washed the dishes four times so far.
13. Bill has cooked dinner once so far.
14. He's carried out the trash once so far.

Page 58

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 3 for | 9 since |
| 4 since | 10 for |
| 5 for | 11 for |
| 6 since | 12 since |
| 7 since | 13 since |
| 8 for | 14 for |
| | 15 since |

Page 59

- He hasn't taken out the trash since Thursday.
- They haven't cleaned their rooms for two days.
- She hasn't fed the dog since yesterday.
- She hasn't washed the clothes for four days.
- She hasn't ironed the clothes since Wednesday.
- They haven't done the dishes since yesterday.
- He hasn't watered the plants since Thursday.
- He hasn't paid the bills for a month.
- She hasn't written a letter for two weeks.

Pages 60

- How many times has she fed the dog today?
- How many times have they cleaned their rooms this week?
- How many times has she cooked dinner this week?
- How many times has he washed the car this month?
- How many times have they cleaned the bathroom this week?
- How many times has he taken out the trash this week?
- How many times has she ironed the clothes this month?
- How many times have they changed the beds this month?
- How many times has she dusted the living room this week?

Page 61

- yet, already
- yet, yet
- already, yet
- already
- already, yet
- yet, already
- already, yet
- yet
- yet, already

Make It Work

Individual answers:

I've already had lunch.

I haven't had lunch yet.

I've already had dinner.

I haven't had dinner yet.

Page 62

- He's already gone to the doctor.
- He hasn't gone to the bank yet.
- He hasn't bought traveler's checks yet.
- He's already gotten travel insurance.
- He's already made hotel reservations.
- He hasn't paid for his plane ticket yet.
- He hasn't picked up his plane ticket yet.
- He's already gotten a passport.
- He's already taken his suit to the cleaners.
- He hasn't packed his suitcase yet.

Page 63

- Yes, they have.
- Yes, he has.
- No, he hasn't.
- Yes, he has.
- Yes, he has.
- Yes, they have.
- No, he hasn't.
- No, he hasn't.
- No, they haven't.
- No, he hasn't.
- Yes, he has.
- No, they haven't.

Make It Work

Individual answers:

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Page 64

- Have your children seen it yet?
- Have you read it yet?
- Has your husband read it yet?
- Have you met them yet?
- Has your husband met them yet?
- Has your son heard it yet?
- Have you heard it yet?
- Have you driven on it yet?
- Has your husband driven on it yet?
- Have your children seen it yet?
- Have you seen it yet?

Make It Work

Have you eaten (been/gone) there yet?

Page 65

- He hasn't been to England.
- He hasn't been to the Netherlands.
- He's been to Greece.
- He hasn't been to Morocco.
- He hasn't been to Israel.
- He's been to France.
- He hasn't been to Germany.
- He's been to Spain.
- He hasn't been to the Republic of China.
- He hasn't been to Japan.
- He's been to Italy.

Pages 66 and 67

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 4. 's been | 13. 's lived |
| 5. works | 14. 's lived |
| 6. works | 15. worked |
| 7. started | 16. worked |
| 8. 's worked | 17. lived |
| 9. worked | 18. was |
| 10. worked | 19. lived |
| 11. lived | 20. worked |
| 12. lives | |

Pages 68 and 69

- He was born in Mexico City, Mexico.
- He lives
- He's lived in Los Angeles
- He went to
- He graduated (received a diploma) from Hollywood High School

7. He's an
8. He's been an assistant television producer
9. He works
10. He's worked for KTLA Television Station
11. He's married. (He has a wife.)
12. He got (was) married
13. He's been married
14. He has
15. He collects (likes to collect)
16. He started to collect (collected)
17. He's collected baseball cards
18. He wants to be (His goal is to be) a TV producer someday.

Pages 70 and 71

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 2. gone | 13. work |
| 3. seen | 14. moved |
| 4. been | 15. had |
| 5. driven | 16. took |
| 6. taken | 17. been |
| 7. did | 18. been |
| 8. went | 19. died |
| 9. lived | 20. got |
| 10. wrote | 21. am ('m) |
| 11. written | 22. have |
| 12. worked | 23. had |
| | 24. became |

Make It Work

Individual answers in the present perfect beginning with I've.

Page 72

3. They've been traveling
4. They've traveled
5. He's written
6. He's been writing
7. They've driven
8. They've been driving
9. She's been cleaning
10. She's cleaned
11. She's been playing
12. She's played

Page 73

2. Could (Would) you turn down the radio? (Would you mind turning down the radio?)
3. Would (Could) you help me with my homework? (Would

- you mind helping me with my homework?)
4. Would (Could) you pass (me) the salt?
5. Could (Would) you shut the door? (Would you mind shutting the door on your way out?)
6. Would (Could) you fill it up with regular gas (gasoline)?
7. Would (Could) you drive me to the airport? (Would you mind driving me to the airport?)

Make It Work

Could (Would) you open the door for me? Would you mind signing your name here?)

Page 74

2. You have to answer the phone.
3. You don't have to work at night.
4. You have to work eight hours a day.
5. You don't have to work overtime.
6. You have to work five days a week.
7. You don't have to work on holidays.
8. You don't have to work on Sundays.
9. You have to have experience.
10. You don't have to use a computer.

Page 75

2. A computer programmer has to be able to use a computer.
3. A truck driver has to be able to drive a truck.
4. A cashier has to be able to use a cash register.
5. A barber has to be able to cut hair.
6. An artist has to be able to draw pictures.
7. A musician has to be able to play an instrument.
8. A shoemaker has to be able to fix shoes.
9. A photographer has to be able to take pictures.

10. An airline pilot has to be able to fly a plane.

Page 76

2. They've got to go to class.
3. He's got to mail a letter before 5:00.
4. I've got to go to the bank before 3:00.
5. We've got to get to the wedding on time.
6. She's got to catch the train.
7. He's got to pick up his wife.
8. I've got to leave work early.
9. They've got to be home before dark.
10. You've got to go to bed.

Pages 77 and 78

2. You must not swim
3. You must fasten
4. You must not play
5. You must deposit
6. You must stop.
7. You must not carry (have/take)
8. You must pay
9. You must not enter
10. You must have
11. You must not exit
12. You must not litter

Make It Work

You must not smoke in a theater.
You must have a passport.
You must have a driver (driver's) license.

Page 79

2. don't have to
3. don't have to
4. must not
5. must not
6. don't have to
7. must not
8. don't have to
9. don't have to
10. must not

Page 80

2. You aren't allowed to smoke here.
3. You aren't allowed to fish here.
4. You aren't allowed to ice-skate here.
5. You aren't allowed to litter here.

- 6 You aren't allowed to play a radio here
- 7 You aren't allowed to ride a bicycle here
- 8 You aren't allowed to hunt here
- 9 You aren't allowed to trespass here
- 10 You aren't allowed to camp here
- 11 You aren't allowed to park here
- 12 You aren't allowed to swim here

Page 81

- 3 He'd better not leave his wallet on the counter.
- 4 He'd better put his wallet away
- 5 She'd better not leave the door unlocked.
- 6 She'd better lock the door.
- 7 She'd better not walk home late at night.
- 8 She'd better take a taxi.
- 9 He'd better not leave his camera in the car.
- 10 He'd better take his camera with him.
- 11 She'd better not leave the windows open.
- 12 She'd better close (lock) the windows.

Page 82

2. You shouldn't be
3. You should wear
4. You should send (bring)
5. You shouldn't be (arrive)
6. You should bring
7. You shouldn't start to eat
8. You shouldn't eat
9. You shouldn't say
10. You should say
11. You should bring (take)
12. You should write (send)

Page 83

2. It might rain tomorrow.
3. It might be warm tomorrow.
4. It will (it'll) be nice (weather) tomorrow.
5. It might be cloudy tomorrow.
6. It will (it'll) probably be windy tomorrow.

7. It might be foggy tomorrow.
8. It might snow tomorrow.
9. It will (it'll) probably be cold tomorrow.
10. It will (it'll) be sunny tomorrow.

Page 84

2. He must be a doctor.
3. She must be a police officer.
4. He must be a painter.
5. He must be a boxer.
6. She must be a waitress.
7. She must be a business executive.
8. He must be a musician.
9. He must be a dancer.
10. He must be a carpenter

Page 85

2. 'd rather eat
3. would rather not eat
4. 'd rather eat
5. 'd rather not cook
6. would rather eat
7. would rather not watch
8. 'd rather go
9. would rather not
10. 'd rather watch

Page 86

Individual answers.

2. Yes, I would. /No, I wouldn't.
3. I'd rather eat French (Italian) food.
4. I'd rather have steak (pizza).
5. No, I wouldn't. /Yes, I would.
6. I'd rather go to a casual (fancy) restaurant.
7. Yes, I would. /No, I wouldn't.
8. I'd rather go somewhere (stay at home).
9. No, I wouldn't. /Yes, I would.
10. I'd rather go to a movie (watch television).

Page 87

Individual answers. Possible answers are given:

2. She should take an umbrella. It might rain.
3. She shouldn't take a lot of

clothes. Only one suitcase is allowed.

4. She should take a sweater. It might be cold.
5. She should take a fancy dress. She might need it.
6. She shouldn't take her valuable jewelry. Someone might steal it.
7. She should take a bathing suit. The hotel might have a pool.
8. She should take some walking shoes. She might go for walks.
9. She shouldn't take a fur coat. She won't need it.
10. She should take a scarf. It might be windy.

Pages 88 and 89

3. have to (must) put (deposit)
4. don't have to put (deposit)
5. should take
6. shouldn't keep (try to fix/use)
7. must (have to/'ve got to) smoke
8. must not smoke
9. 'd better study
10. 'd better not go
11. might go
12. might not go
13. must be
14. must not feel

Page 90

2. They had to wash all the windows.
3. They had to put in window screens.
4. They had to fix the stove
5. They had to buy a refrigerator.
6. They had to build a counter in the kitchen. (They had to build a kitchen counter.)
7. They had to paint the inside of the house.
8. They had to put in light fixtures.

Page 91

2. He didn't have to buy a refrigerator.
3. He didn't have to buy a (new) stove.

4. He didn't have to build a counter in the kitchen. (He didn't have to build a kitchen counter.)
5. He didn't have to paint the inside of the house.
6. He didn't have to fix the roof.
7. He didn't have to put in (new) light fixtures.
8. He didn't have to buy (new) rugs.
9. He didn't have to put in an air conditioner.
10. He didn't have to wash the windows

Page 92

2. He could play tennis all day
3. He could read without his glasses
4. He could go out every night
5. He could stay up all night
6. He could run up and down the stairs
7. He could lift heavy boxes
8. He could eat rich food
9. He could work for twelve hours a day
10. He could run a mile in fifteen minutes

Pages 93

2. She should have turned off the lights.
3. She should have fed the dog.
4. She should have closed the windows.
5. She should have taken out the trash
6. She should have made sure the oven was off.
7. She should have turned off the radio.
8. She should have locked all the doors.
9. She should have taken her keys with her.
10. She should have taken her money with her.

Page 94

2. couldn't go
3. had to walk
4. couldn't buy
5. had to buy

6. couldn't use
7. had to take
8. couldn't use
9. had to use
10. couldn't watch
11. couldn't cook
12. had to eat

Page 95

2. is known
3. are grown
4. are covered
5. are picked
6. are packed
7. are delivered
8. are sold
9. are consumed
10. are used
11. are eaten
12. are used

Page 96

2. were hurt
3. were involved
4. was hit
5. were hit
6. were injured
7. was called
8. were notified
9. were notified
10. was put out
11. were taken
12. was closed

Page 97

Shortly after midnight, her house was broken into. The downstairs windows were broken. Her clothes were thrown everywhere. Her jewelry box was unlocked. Her gold jewelry was taken. Her compact disc player and her television were stolen. Some money was taken. The front door was left open. The police were called.

Page 98

2. wasn't interesting.
3. were frightening.
4. was frightened.
5. was confusing.
6. was confused.
7. was shocked.
8. was shocking.

9. was entertained.
10. was entertaining.
11. was fascinating.
12. was fascinated.
13. was surprised.
14. was surprising.

Make It Work

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:

interesting, exciting, entertaining, boring, frightening, surprised, confused, shocked

Page 99

2. bored
3. exciting
4. disappointed
5. boring
6. exhausted
7. amazing
8. amazed
9. terrifying
10. entertaining

Pages 100 and 101

2. There are a lot of antique shops in Lambertville.
3. There are a lot of apartment buildings in Lambertville.
4. There are a few churches in Lambertville.
5. There's a little crime in Lambertville.
6. There are a few grocery stores in Lambertville.
7. There are a few hotels in Lambertville.
8. There's a little industry in Lambertville.
9. There are a few museums in Lambertville.
10. There are a few office buildings in Lambertville.
11. There are a lot of old houses in Lambertville.
12. There are a lot of restaurants in Lambertville.

Page 102

2. There aren't any shops in Titusville.
3. There isn't much traffic in Titusville.
4. There aren't any hotels in Titusville.

5. **There isn't any** industry in Titusville.
6. **There aren't** many buildings in Titusville.
7. **There isn't** any litter in Titusville.
8. **There aren't** any apartments in Titusville.
9. **There aren't** many houses in Titusville.
10. **There aren't** any hospitals in Titusville.

Page 103

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 2 one | 9. any |
| 3 no | 10. one |
| 4 no | 11. no |
| 5 one | 12. any |
| 6 any | 13. no |
| 7 any | 14. any |

Page 104

- 2 My apartment is also too small.
3. The kitchen isn't modern enough.
4. The kitchen is too small.
5. The closets aren't big enough.
6. It isn't close enough to a shopping area.
7. It's too far from the bus station.
8. My street isn't safe enough.
9. The neighborhood is too dangerous.
10. The neighborhood is too noisy.

Page 105

3. She isn't fast enough to run on the track team.
4. She's too slow to run on the track team.
5. He's too young to play professional baseball.
6. He isn't old enough to play professional baseball.
7. He's too small to play on the football team.
8. He isn't big enough to play on the football team.
9. He isn't heavy enough to play on the football team.
10. She isn't good enough to play on the tennis team.

11. She isn't accurate enough to play on the tennis team.
12. She isn't fast enough to play on the tennis team.
13. He's too small to be on the boxing team.
14. He isn't quick enough to be on the boxing team.
15. He isn't strong enough to be on the boxing team.

Page 106

2. I think you learn very quickly.
3. I think you drive very cautiously.
4. I think you read very fast.
5. I think you dress very neatly.
6. I think you dance very gracefully.
7. I think you play tennis very well.
8. I think you listen very attentively.
9. I think you work very hard.
10. I think you swim very well.

Make It Work

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:

I think you sing very well (beautifully). I think you have a nice voice.

Page 107

2. I like it very much.
3. It's very interesting.
4. Are there a lot of students in your class?
5. No, there aren't many students.
6. It's a small class.
7. Are you learning much English?
8. Yes, but I don't speak fast enough.
9. I think you speak English very well.

Page 108

3. You should eat more yogurt.
4. You should eat less sugar.
5. You should eat more carrots.
6. You should drink less alcohol.
7. You should eat fewer potato chips.

8. You should eat less meat.
9. You should drink more milk.
10. You should drink less coffee.
11. You should eat more apples.
12. You should drink fewer soft drinks.
13. You should eat less cheese.
14. You should eat fewer cookies.
15. You should eat more low-fat food.

Page 109

3. The gray cat isn't as heavy as the black cat.
4. The gray cat isn't as long as the black cat.
5. The gray cat isn't as big as the black cat.
6. The gray cat is as gentle as the black cat.
7. The gray cat is as nice as the black cat.
8. The gray cat isn't as beautiful as the black cat.
9. The gray cat is as graceful as the black cat.
10. The gray cat isn't as friendly as the black cat.
11. The gray cat isn't as playful as the black cat.
12. The gray cat is as clean as the black cat.
13. The gray cat isn't as healthy as the black cat.
14. The gray cat is as active as the black cat.

Page 110

2. My gloves are the same as yours.
3. My umbrella is different from yours.
4. My ring is different from yours.
5. My watch is the same as yours.
6. My slacks are the same as yours.
7. My scarf is different from yours.
8. My coat is the same as yours.
9. My shirt is different from yours.

10. My wallet is different from yours.

Make It Work

His pants are the same as hers.
His shirt is the same as hers.
His shoes are different from hers.

Page 111

2. newer
3. sunnier
4. noisier
5. closer
6. more modern
7. more expensive
8. smaller
9. more beautiful
10. larger
11. prettier
12. cheaper

Page 112

Individual answers with the following adjective superlatives:

2. Becky is the most organized person I know.
3. Becky is the busiest person I know.
4. Becky is the best singer I know.
5. Becky is the funniest person I know.
6. Becky is the most serious person I know.
7. Becky is the oldest person I know.
8. Becky is the messiest person I know.
9. Becky is the most intelligent person I know.
10. Becky is the richest person I know.
11. Becky is the most beautiful person I know.
12. Becky is the heaviest person I know.
13. Becky is the tallest person I know.
14. Becky is the most talkative person I know.
15. Becky is the best musician I know.
16. Becky is the strongest person I know.

Pages 113

2. A dog is bigger than a cat, but a horse is the biggest of the three.
3. A scorpion is more dangerous than a snake, but a shark is the most dangerous of the three.
4. A dog is stronger than a cat, but a horse is the strongest of the three.
5. A cat is more graceful than a dog, but a bird is the most graceful of the three.
6. A dog is faster than a cat, but a horse is the fastest of the three.
7. A butterfly is more colorful than a goldfish, but a parrot is the most colorful of the three.
8. A snail is smaller than a mouse, but an ant is the smallest of the three.

Page 114 and 115

2. Jerry takes shorthand faster than Carol.
3. Carol answers the telephone more politely than Jerry.
4. Carol takes messages more carefully than Jerry.
5. Jerry spells more accurately than Carol.
6. Carol gets to work earlier than Jerry.
7. Jerry stays at work later than Carol.
8. Carol works harder than Jerry.
9. Jerry finishes his work more quickly than Carol.
10. Carol follows directions more carefully than Jerry.
11. Carol dresses more neatly than Jerry.
12. Jerry gets along with people more easily than Carol.

Page 116 and 117

2. Mark stays at work the latest.
3. Mark lives the closest to the office.
4. Bill dresses the most neatly.

5. Barbara works the most carefully.
6. Bill works the most quickly.
7. Barbara works the best under pressure.
8. Barbara gets along with people the most easily.
9. Bill talks to customers the most politely.
10. Barbara works the hardest.

Make It Work

Individual answers. Some possible answers are: she works the hardest, and she gets along with people the most easily.

Page 118

2. Alberta is shorter than Olga.
3. Alberta is older than Olga.
4. Alberta dresses more neatly than Olga.
5. Alberta has more friends than Olga.
6. Alberta is prettier than Olga.
7. Alberta plays tennis better than Olga.
8. Alberta reads more quickly than Olga.
9. Alberta is more intelligent than Olga.
10. Alberta earns less money than Olga.

Pages 120

2. I don't know where it's located. OR It's located in New York Harbor on Liberty Island.
3. I don't know what it represents. OR It represents freedom and liberty.
4. I don't know how old it is. OR It's over 100 years old.
5. I don't know where it came from. OR It came from France.
6. I don't know how it got to the United States. OR It was shipped to the United States in parts.
7. I don't know how much it cost. OR No one is sure how much it cost. (It was a gift.)

8. I don't know how high it is.
OR It's 150 feet high.
9. I don't know what it's made of.
OR It's made of copper.
The pedestal is concrete.
10. I don't know what the statue (it's/she's) holding. OR It's holding a book or tablet in one hand and a torch or a flame in the other hand.

Pages 121

2. Do you know what it's about?
3. Do you know what time it starts?
4. Do you know what time it ends?
5. Do you know how long it is?
6. Do you know where it's playing?
7. Do you know where the Strand Theater is?
8. Do you know how far it is?
9. Do you know how long it takes to get there?
10. Do you know how much the movie costs?

Make It Work

Individual answers. Some possible answers are:

Do you know how much a meal there (at the restaurant) costs?
(Do you know what the prices are like?)
Do you know what kind of food they serve?

Page 122

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2. her | 8. him |
| 3. me | 9. him |
| 4. it | 10. me |
| 5. me | 11. him |
| 6. them | 12. you |
| 7. them | |

Page 123

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 2. her, me | 6. she |
| 3. she | 7. she |
| 4. She | 8. her |
| 5. she | 9. her |

Make It Work

Florie: Do you want to go to the movies with Bob and me?

Marie: No, thanks. John and I are going to watch television tonight.

Page 124

2. yourself
3. myself
4. themselves
5. himself
6. herself
7. herself
8. themselves
9. himself
10. themselves

Page 125

2. themselves
3. ourselves
4. himself
5. yourself (yourselves)
6. yourself (yourselves)
7. herself
8. herself
9. myself
10. ourselves

Page 126

3. Another tie
4. Another
5. The other tie
6. The other
7. The other ties
8. The others
9. Another tie
10. Another

Page 127

2. The other
3. The others
4. The other
5. Another
6. The other
7. The others
8. Another
9. The others
10. The other

Page 128

Individual answers.

Page 129

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 2. to | 9. for |
| 3. to | 10. to |
| 4. — | 11. for |
| 5. — | 12. — |
| 6. for | 13. for |
| 7. for | 14. to |
| 8. — | 15. — |

Page 130

Individual answers using words and phrases from the charts.

Page 131

2. turn it down
3. take it back
4. fill it up
5. take it off
6. turn them off
7. call him (her) up
8. fill it out

Page 132

2. I put them on.
 3. I picked it up.
 4. I looked it over.
 5. I wrote them down.
 6. I filled them in.
 7. I looked them up (in the dictionary).
 8. I read it over.
 9. I crossed them out.
 10. I handed it in.
- Individual answers.

Page 133

- | | |
|-------|------------|
| 2. on | 8. in |
| 3. at | 9. on, in |
| 4. in | 10. in, on |
| 5. in | 11. at |
| 6. on | 12. on |
| 7. in | |

Page 134

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 2. since | 8. on |
| 3. for | 9. from, to |
| 4. on | 10. at |
| 5. since | 11. on |
| 6. for | 12. for |
| 7. at | |